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Cuban President Fidel Castro shows strain as he chairs the nonaligned summit, with the sessions well behind schedule.

## ba Is Reported to Ease Stand at Nonaligned Parley

From Agency Dispatches  
ANA, Sept. 6 — Faced with opposition to its effort to be "nonaligned" movement, the Soviet Union, Cuba has to compromise on the late resolution to be adopted by the 95 countries attending the conference, sources said.

The Cubans have started to fall back and some compromises have been achieved in the drafting of the declaration to be adopted at the end of the talks, the diplomat added.

Yesterday, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere drew one of the longest rounds of applause when he warned that turning toward Moscow would destroy the coaligned movement and its influence on world affairs.

Cuba, as the host, drafted the original declaration. Sources close

## Pullout of Russia's Cuban Troops Tied to Passage of U.S. Officers Urge SALT Veto

By Fred Harris  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI) — U.S. Soviet strategic arms in treaty faced new opposition today while the treaty continued its discussion with the Russians in an effort to resolve a dispute over the disclosed Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

From 1,678 retired generals, admirals urged the Senate Relations Committee to reject SALT-2 treaty because it would not be able to detect Soviet cheating.

Adm. Thomas Moore, chairman of the "Joint of Staff," read the letter to the committee, which today is considering the SALT-2 treaty. He charged that the treaty would change the growing Soviet power or "the aggressor of Soviet behavior out of the world."

Moore said this Soviet aggression was part of a "grand which was demonstrated in and elsewhere" and "now a introduction of fighting in our own backyard."

## Foreign Investors Assured On Profits by Chinese Aide

From Agency Dispatches  
TOKYO, Sept. 6 — Chinese Deputy Premier Gu Mu said today Peking would "fully guarantee" profits of foreign investors in China.

He said the profits would be protected by law and the returns "should not be lower than" investments made in other countries.

At a news conference held in Tokyo, the visiting Chinese official told foreign investors not to worry, that Peking "will fully guarantee that foreign investors will obtain their legal profits from their investments in China."

Mr. Gu, also head of the Capital Construction Commission, has been visiting Tokyo since last Saturday to solicit a Japanese loan of \$5.54 billion to finance revamped development plans, which include eight railroad, port and power projects considered fundamental to the major industrialization planned by Peking.

## Pakistan's Chief Atom Energy Ends Program

By JRE — Pakistan, Sept. 6 — The chief of Pakistan's Energy Commission said today that the country's nuclear program in the next two decades. Ahmed Khan told a semi-annual meeting of the Energy Commission that he would not bow to foreign pressure to abandon its nuclear program.

Khan criticized the United States for refusing to supply fuel for its nuclear power plants. He said a representative from France was to supply, which was essential to Pakistan's rising energy needs.

He said that Pakistan had uranium to meet its energy needs, which he said were by world standards.

Khan insists that its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes, but Western intelligence agencies are convinced it is toward exploding a nuclear using enriched uranium.

## Reaches \$340.85 Before Decline Gold Hits Record \$334.75; Surge Is Sharpest in Memory

From Agency Dispatches  
LONDON, Sept. 6 — The price of gold surged today in what dealers said was the sharpest rise in memory before falling back on profit-taking amid frantic dealing on world bullion markets. The metal traded in London as high as \$340.85 an ounce and was quoted late today at a record closing price of \$334.75.

For gold, it was a day of records broken. The closing price of \$334.75 an ounce was up \$7.125 from its late level yesterday. Its rise during the morning from late yesterday showed a record gain at one time of \$13.875, or 4.24 percent. It opened at \$337.625, up \$9.75 from yesterday's close.

The markets were extremely nervous. Operators watched for signs that the price had gone too far, then brought their predictions true by selling. The result was that, after being fixed on the London market this morning at a record \$340.85 an ounce, gold was fixed this afternoon at \$335.00. Dealers said that the price had dropped "as low" as \$331.00 an ounce at one point.

In Zurich, gold rose more than \$11 to a record \$341.50 an ounce.

The dollar closed sharply lower on foreign exchange markets. Page 11.

## Sadat Offers Israel Nile Water And Assails Arab Rejectionists

From Agency Dispatches  
HAIFA, Israel, Sept. 6 — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat offered today to pipe fresh water from the Nile River across the Sinai Peninsula to the Negev Desert, underscoring Egypt and Israel's growing interdependence in the face of Arab rejectionists.

At the same time, Mr. Sadat attacked bitterly the rejectionist nations, calling Egypt an "island of peace" surrounded by instability. He told a group of Israeli newspaper editors:

"Let me see what the Arabs can do without Egypt, and what Egypt can do without the Arabs."

His three-day visit to this Mediterranean port city, which ended today, advanced significantly bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel, but it achieved little discernible progress toward Palestinian self-governance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Before flying home from Ben-Gurion Airport near Tel Aviv, Mr. Sadat said he and Prime Minister Menachem Begin had agreed on "the vital necessity to make progress on the Palestinian question soon." He added:

## Rhodesian Troops Strike Mozambique

From Agency Dispatches  
SALISBURY, Sept. 6 — Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops using helicopters struck 30 miles inside Mozambique for the second day today, and a military spokesman said they had killed "a significant number" of guerrillas and Mozambique soldiers.

The jets hit targets as far as 200 miles inside Mozambique.

Official confirmation of the fighting, the deepest penetration ever inside Mozambique, was given as Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa prepared to depart for peace talks in London.

The spokesman called the raids a pre-emptive strike aimed at stopping a campaign of violence by Patriotic Front guerrillas and Mozambique meant to overshadow the talks.

The fighting was centered around a railroad junction at Aldeia da Barragem, 100 miles northwest of the Mozambique capital of Maputo.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces lost one killed and three wounded, the spokesman said. The single fatality was an airman killed when a Huey helicopter was shot down.

Radio Mozambique said the raiders hit several "economic complexes," killing a number of civilians, but that Mozambique soldiers had launched a counterattack and were gaining ground.

The Salisbury spokesman said the marauding troops blew up five major road and railroad bridges and attacked camps occupied by guerrillas as well as others used by the Mozambique Army.

"The security forces have had no option but to launch operations against FPLM [Mozambique People's Liberation Army] and ZANLA [guerrilla] targets in the Gaza Province, in order to defend the vital assets of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa leaves tomorrow for talks with the Patriotic Front leaders aimed at ending the war and the lifting of international sanctions against Rhodesia. Since taking office in April, he has frequently warned Mozambique against harboring the guerrillas fighting his regime.

These complaints became stronger last week amid indications that Mozambique regular troops were fighting alongside the guerrillas.

## Observers See Economy Starting to Recover in Iran

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — Iran's economy is recovering slowly, though its long-term outlook remains uncertain, according to Western diplomats and business executives in Tehran.

Although fighting has continued and sabotage has been reported in the oil fields, the Western observers, who acknowledge the seriousness of the problems, point to other developments.

The central bank, for example, is functioning normally, with the country continuing to meet interest payments on loans from foreign banks, the observers say. And, despite an entire change in top management, the National Iranian Oil Co. also is operating effectively.

Unemployment is estimated at 15 percent, or about three million persons. But the figure is far below what it was during and immediately after the revolution which ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, when millions more stayed away from their jobs.

Industries Working  
In addition, the observers say that many industries are working, including auto making and steel, despite management changes caused by the departure of executives loyal to the Shah. Steel operations near the city of Isfahan are about to be expanded as the result of a contract the government signed with the Soviet Union.

Probably the most important reason for the Iranian economy's fairly healthy appearance, the Western observers say, is the country's continuing income from oil and natural gas. Sabotage hasn't seriously disrupted the flow of oil, and as a result, the country's already substantial foreign reserves continue to grow, they add.

The government has used some oil income to increase imports of lamb and other foodstuffs, which has helped to make up for the disruption in agriculture caused by the revolution.

The oil field sabotage, however, still poses a serious problem, and is the most important question mark over Iran's long-term economic outlook, the observers agree. Also, since the exodus of skilled foreign workers from the fields, there has not been any long-range planning or exploration for oil.

They agree that chaos in the ports is also a problem, threatening the flow of goods. A number of ships carrying perishable goods have had to wait several days to be unloaded. Then, too, a shortage of local currency makes normal economic activity difficult.

Even so, a number of Western observers believe the economy will continue to improve slowly for the next several months, or until a new constitution is finally agreed upon and elections are held for a new president.

After that, "I think they'll start thinking about the long-range planning of the economy," says one Western banker. "Let's face it, this country went through a violent upheaval just a few months ago. You can't expect things to return to normal right away. But life goes on, and there is a significant amount of economic activity."

This banker says a number of U.S. companies have begun sending in teams of "firemen" to see about resuscitating contracts signed with the Shah's government. "There seems to be a feeling among Americans that there's still a lot of business that can be done here," says the banker.

The observers see a new street-paving program and business-as-usual at Tehran's bazaar, which was a center of revolutionary activity, as lesser signs of renewed economic activity.

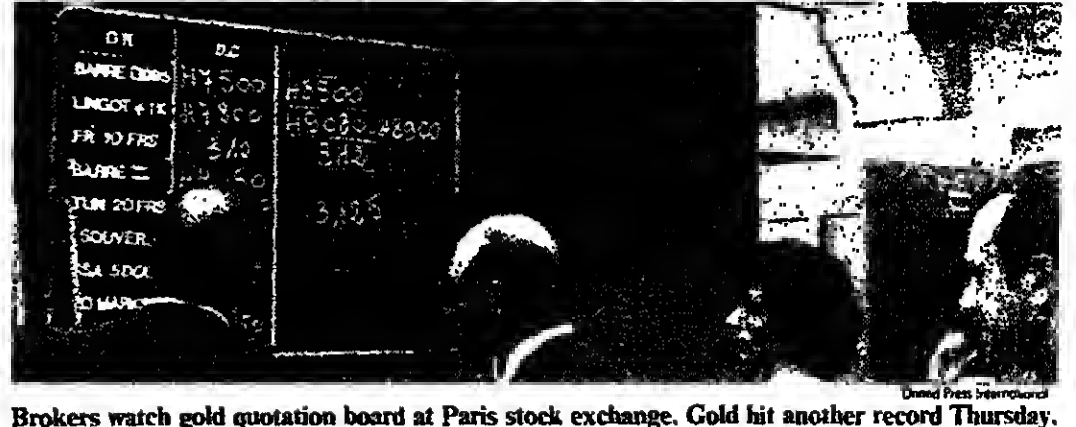
"I'm an optimist," says a Western diplomat. "They're just beginning to replace all those people who fled with the Shah, and that takes time. But the new leaders, especially in the banking and oil sectors, are doing a good job. With time, Iran could make a strong recovery."

### Japanese Investment

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese government appeared ready yesterday to make an official investment of up to \$5 billion yeno (\$225 million) to complete construction of a \$3-billion petrochemical complex in Bandar Shapur, southern Iran.

A Japanese government delegation was reported to have left for Tehran yesterday to discuss the rejuvenation of the petrochemical complex with Iranian government officials. A Japanese decision is expected later this month.

The Japanese-Iranian joint venture, whose products will include liquefied petroleum gas and ethylene, was 85 percent completed in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Brokers watch gold quotation board at Paris stock exchange. Gold hit another record Thursday.



## Intensive Coverage Detected Soviet Unit

## U.S. Used Satellite to 'See' Troops in Cuba

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP) — U.S. intelligence officials programmed spy satellites for more intensive coverage of Cuba to gather photographic evidence of the increased Soviet military presence on the island, sources said yesterday.

A satellite can be adjusted to take a varying number of photographs of several countries as it orbits the earth. But it would overload the system to photograph everything that the satellite "sees" below.

In the case of Cuba, sources said, intelligence executives settled for routine satellite coverage of the island until a radio intercept of Soviet

forces indicated unusual military activity. In response to the intercept, the CIA, which runs the spy satellite program, intensified the photographing of Cuba at the expense of some other targets for the cameras.

Unlike the spy satellites of an earlier era, the new ones do not have to drop packets of film to be snatched in midair by specially rigged aircraft. Instead, they radio their pictures — something like newspaper radiophotos — to a special ground station in the United States.

It was these photographs that surprised U.S. intelligence officials last month. Until analysts interpreted them, the assumption was

that Cuba had only about 2,000 Soviet military advisers on the island but no sizable contingent of combat troops. But photographs of pup tents, armored units and other evidence of Soviet troops on maneuvers persuaded the Russians had as many as 3,000 combat troops in Cuba in addition to the 2,000 military advisers and 6,000 to 8,000 civilian advisers.

Although analysts are continuing to study the photographic and electronic intelligence on Cuba, the State Department said last Friday that "we have been able to confirm" that there are "2,000 to 3,000" Soviet troops in a combat outfit that "includes armored, artillery and infantry elements."

Members of Congress are expected to demand explanations from administration leaders this week of how 3,000 Soviet combat troops could go undetected on Cuba for so long. Elements of the Soviet combat outfit started going into Cuba in 1976, the State Department said.

Another key question is why the Soviet Union sent the combat outfit to Cuba. Some intelligence officials believe that it is part of the Soviet Union's payment to Cuba for sending Cuban troops to fight in Africa.

Not only do Soviet troops help steady President Fidel Castro's military establishment by providing replacements on Cuba's home ground, some U.S. officials theorize, but the maneuvers detected by the spy satellites provide Cuban troops training in Soviet armored, artillery and infantry units.

## Moscow Suspects Kissinger's Aim

## In Arms Warning

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Soviet Union has accused former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of exaggerating Russian military capabilities and to get European nations to spend more on arms.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said yesterday that Mr. Kissinger had his eye on a seat in the U.S. Senate while Tass said he was trying to persuade the U.S. allies to help shoulder the burden of modernizing their military forces.

The newspaper and the agency were commenting on Mr. Kissinger's speech to a recent conference in Brussels on the future of the NATO in which he said the Soviet Union's military potential would soon exceed that of the United States three or even fourfold.

Pravda said that in order to get a seat in the Senate Mr. Kissinger needed the backing of both the Pentagon and the monopolies capable of financing election campaigns so he was intimidating the American and West European publics about the dangers of a Soviet threat.

## U.S.-Soviet Hot Line: Work Is Routine

By Jim Morris

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 6 (UPI) — Jim Phillips sits in front of a computer console eight hours a day performing a routine job on what could be the world's most crucial communications device: the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow.

Every six hours, Mr. Phillips or one of four other technicians at Fort Detrick will "talk" via teletype to technicians in Moscow on matters considerably less urgent than the future of world peace.

"Hello, esteemed colleagues," a recent message from the Soviet Union began. "We receive you extel-

lently. All is in order. How do you receive us?"

Mr. Phillips replied. "Greetings, friends. We receive you well. All is in order. We wish you all the best."

There is no mystery surrounding the hot line, no specter of the president calling Moscow to forestall a nuclear holocaust, no similarity to the tense image of Henry Fonda picking up the red telephone in the movie "Fail Safe." In fact, there is not even a red telephone.

Visitors to the Fort Detrick hot line office usually look for a red telephone — or any telephone, for that matter — but the hot line has been a teletypewriter since it was in-



CHINESE BOMBER — A Chinese news agency photograph shows Peking's version of the Tu-16, a medium-range subsonic bomber that was designed by the Soviet Union. China is reported to have put more than 70 of the domestically produced jets into service since 1968.

## Fishermen Allowed to Stay by Sea

## China Yields to Struggle by Refugees

By Jay Mathews

BEIJING, China (WP) — Two thousand years ago this area was part of Vietnam, but it was also near rich fishing grounds, and Chinese fishermen were casting nets into the waters that would soon be claimed by the Chinese emperor in what was Chang'an, now Xian, far to the north.

Fan Chuanbao, Vietnamese but also Chinese, a man without a country, sat in his temporary straw hut, his small, thin three-year-old daughter on his knee. He talked of the fishing grounds to the south, in Vietnam, that he has had to abandon as the gradual southward migration of the Chinese nation has suddenly been rebuffed by an angry and resurgent Vietnam.

More than 11,000 ethnic Chinese refugees live here, many with stories of heartbreaking destruction of treasured homes by Vietnamese police, of family separations and death. But others left because it seemed expedient, and this spot on the other side of a modern, untrustworthy border seems not much different — in some cases better, in

some worse — than what they had in Vietnam.

"I'm not sure why I left," said one old woman from Haiphong. "I guess it's because everybody else was gone."

These fishermen are difficult to push around, and seem able to handle any disruption as long as they can remain near the sea. When they began to arrive at this fishing port 75 miles northeast of Vietnam in such great numbers early in 1978, the beleaguered local Chinese officials tried to get them to move to state farms with other ethnic Chinese fleeing Vietnam.

They refused to leave the sea. The Chinese retreated, and are now promising a small docking area for the refugees' own use about 11 miles from here.

The Vietnamese, spurred on by old fears and new Soviet advisers and getting closer to the war with China, saw their ethnic Chinese citizens as internal enemies. They were also a source of revenue: Their goods could be confiscated and their savings extorted in exchange for a few boats from the lo-

cal collective that could allow them to head north.

Chinese are often accomplished travelers. The staid, sometimes joking refugees here do not appear to see any significant difference between this side of the line and Vietnam's — other than the police don't bother them here.

"This place is also my hometown," Mr. Fan said casually. "My grandfather went to Vietnam before liberation." Many of the others tell similar stories, and some still have relatives here.

Liang Jiansuo is supervising his crew as they repair the gearbox on the engine of the 70-foot junk the Chinese have just turned over to the new refugee collective. "The fishing area is better in Vietnam, but here the government provides us with better food, clothing and medical care," he said.

One man, a former North Vietnamese Communist Party member, said the production of the cooperative was picking up. He holds a responsible position in the cooperative, and shows signs of a little better life than his fellow refugees. His hut has a radio, an electric fan, and two thermos bottles.

The waste land along the docks here was used to build the temporary shelters. Unlike the many more thousands of refugees who have had to be stuffed into the available housing on state farms, these had their boats to live on. About 7,000 of the 11,000 here use this ready-made floating housing.

Family of 10  
Zheng Yingbo, 54, welcomed some U.S. visitors onto the two 20-foot sampans that are home for him and his family of 10. They do not interfere much with the Chinese fishermen, he said, for the Chinese motorized boats can go much farther than the refugees, who confine their activities nearer to shore.

His young son avoided the draft by coming to China. He himself, though hoping for a better port, has one other explanation for leaving: "The Vietnamese put taxes on everything, [even] a tax on our work burning growths off the boat. The Chinese don't make us pay taxes."

French Keeping  
Njamena Units

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP) — France has decided to maintain a military presence in Njamena, capital of Chad, while continuing to evacuate its troops from the rest of the sub-Saharan state, French sources said yesterday.

Under the terms of a treaty signed last month to end the civil war in Chad, France was to have withdrawn its garrison as soon as a stable government took office in Njamena and formally requested the French to withdraw.

However, the sources said, no such government had taken shape yet and French troops were needed to protect French civilians in the capital. About 300 to 400 men, part of a 2,500-strong contingent stationed in Chad since it became independent in 1960, have already been flown home from the interior.

## West German Said to Have Died In '73 While Being Held by IRA

BOSTON, Sept. 6 (AP) — An honorary West German consul to Northern Ireland who was kidnapped from his Belfast home in December 1973, died of a heart attack while being held captive by the Irish Republican Army, the Boston Globe reported today as part of a series.

The newspaper said that a former IRA activist, Peter McMullen, revealed the fate of Thomas Niedermayer. "The IRA never said anything about him, never claimed responsibility because they were too embarrassed. He's buried in a swampy bog area just outside Andersonstown in Belfast," Mr. McMullen said.

Mr. McMullen said that Mr. Niedermayer was abducted by an IRA strike force "made up of people who come together only for special jobs." He added, "Usually they're young, tough guys. They wanted Niedermayer for ransom and the release of the Price sisters [Dolours and Marian, who were arrested for bombing a London court]."

"They took him to a house in Turf Lodge [a Catholic section of Belfast]. He was blindfolded, but apparently he put up quite a struggle. What they didn't know was that he had a history of heart trouble. He died in the flat of a heart attack."

## McMullen Seeks Asylum

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — Mr. McMullen has applied for asylum in the United States, his lawyer said yesterday. Lynn Sonfield said that her client feared that he would be persecuted if he was returned to the Irish Republic, either by the Irish police or by the Provisional wing of the IRA.

## Moderate Tack Seen

## Qadhafi Moving to Rally Arab Unity Against Israel

By Christopher S. Wren

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 6 (NYT) — Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi, moving to fill a leadership void in the Arab world after Egypt's settlement with Israel, has started a fresh effort to get the other Arab countries to rally around Libya and adopt a more aggressive stance against Israel.

Last weekend, he attracted presidents and royalty from eight Arab countries, including the conservative Gulf states, to the celebration here of the 10th anniversary of the military coup that overthrew King Idris. Their presence underscored the breadth of Arab dissatisfaction with Egypt.

Some Arabs at the celebration were struck that Col. Qadhafi, who was once considered a subversive influence in the Arab world, took a moderate new tack and stressed tolerance of Arab political diversity. He pointedly hinted that this would not apply to any country that defected from Arab ranks and followed Egypt's example in negotiating with Israel.

His hostility toward Israel remains the strongest of any Arab leader. In a recent letter to President Carter, Col. Qadhafi restated his demand that the European Jews in Israel be returned to the lands of their forebears and that Israel be turned into a purely Palestinian state. Unlike other hardliners such as Syria and Algeria, Libya never accepted the United Nations resolutions that acknowledge Israel's right to exist.

Col. Qadhafi maintained Saturday that the Arabs could defeat Israel without Egypt's help. A four-hour parade through Benghazi, which included Soviet-made MiG-23 jet fighters, heavy missiles and advanced T-72 tanks, was aimed at showing his guests that Libya could supply substantial military firepower as well as money for any new war against Israel.

"He wanted them to see for themselves that he had all these weapons," remarked an Arab journalist who watched the parade. "He could have shown only symbolic units, but he brought out all the tanks he had."

A decade of political and economic transformations in Libya underwritten by multibillion-dollar oil revenues has "battered" Col. Qadhafi's confidence that Libya will be taken seriously.

Acceptance of the Libyan invitations by President Benjiid Chadli of Algeria, President Abdel Fattah Ismail of Southern Yemen, and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was not unexpected, since the three countries had formed a "steadfastness front" with Libya to protest Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel in November 1977.

But King Hussein of Jordan, who has been regarded as a pro-

Western moderate, also attended. An even bigger surprise was the presence of royalty like the Emir of the United Arab Emirates, Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, crown prince and president of the United Arab Emirates, and Prince Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman, Saudi Arabia's ruling family.

Other countries that have been suspicious of Libya's intentions in the past, such as the Sudan, Yemen, sent Cabinet ministers most conspicuous absence was of Iraq, which tried to exert its leadership among the Arabs by plying host to two anti-Sadat gatherings in Baghdad since the Egyptian leader's 1977 trip to Israel.

Col. Qadhafi went out of his way to compliment every leader, including those like King Hussein with whom he has clashed in the past.

Col. Qadhafi said that economic differences that among the regimes are only "a drop in the sea" and do not stand in the way of unity that "we are with today." He noted that the Arab Emirates had achieved without revolutionary means the Baathist regimes of Iraq and Syria were still unable to achieve.

He added that disagreements any level would be solved closed room in a spirit of members of one family.

Then the Libyan leader, his tacit warning that he was pledging to "remain by your side" to betray Arab unity, and Arab cause by capitalizing on a rift and selling out the Arab nation.

Col. Qadhafi's readiness to time the struggle against Israel certainly stiffens resistance the Palestine Liberation Organization to a negotiated solution may not be enough to sway Arab countries which are devising strategies according to own interests and may feel that Libyan leader is still too radical.

The official guest list at the celebration fell short of a number of the Arab League's 21 member states and the PLO. But the may find it advantageous to the world that they are at least listening.

Even if he only succeeds in ing prospects for an Israel compromise, Col. Qadhafi's sage that the solution to the conflict with Israel lies in a return dream of Arab unity has been hampered by two regional re-

fractured by Egypt's separate with Israel. Second, no other leader has publicly proposed alternative to the route chosen Egypt.

## Observers Say Economy Slowly Improving in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

March when construction was suspended following the Iranian revolution.

Karachi City Captured — TEHRAN, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Iranian troops backed by helicopter gunships and armored columns captured the city of Sar Dasht near the Iraqi border today, driving Kurdish rebels from their last stronghold in the three-week war in western Iran, reports reaching the capital.

The official Paris news agency reported that army troops moved into Sar Dasht after helicopter gunships pounded rebel positions around the surrounded city with heavy rocket and machine gun fire.

The capture of Sar Dasht, the Kurds' last stronghold, came only four days after the army took Mahabad, the headquarters from which the rebels launched their bid for Kurdish autonomy.

The whereabouts of Kurdish leaders Sheikh Ezzeddin RK and Abdol Rahman Qasbi were still not known. Press reports said both had fled to Iraq.

to the army after fierce fighting week. Islamic Judge Sheikh Khalkhali passed the death sentence on the four men arrested in a shootout in the city.

Another firing squad executed men on charges of "armed rebellion" in the southern Arab city of Khorramshahr reported.

Sar Dasht, until last week, for transit point for the Kurds active on both sides of Iraqi border, was the last rebel stronghold following a week government campaign drive the Kurds from the six they controlled.

Thousands of armed Kurds taken shelter in Sar Dasht government troops captured main Kurdish stronghold of Sar Dasht Monday.

The whereabouts of Kurdish leaders Sheikh Ezzeddin RK and Abdol Rahman Qasbi were still not known. Press reports said both had fled to Iraq.

## U.S. House Voted Aid for Refugees From Indochina

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — The House of Representatives voted \$207.3 million yesterday to help boat people and other refugees fleeing to the United States. The proposal met opposition.

The action amounted to a increase in a \$7.9 billion foreign appropriations bill, which underwent cuts in funding for grants and U.S. contributions to multilateral lending institutions.

The \$207.3 million, which would be used for the resettlement of raising the U.S. quota for refugees from 7,000 to 14,000 per month, is for providing funds for the share of international refugee resettlement costs and caring for them in camps.

At the same time, the House voted to prohibit indirect Vietnam, along with Angola, Central African Empire, Cuba and Laos.

\$1-Million Spanish — MALAGA, Spain, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — Burglars stole jewelry worth an estimated million from a luxury hotel in the resort of Marbella, said today.

# TIC TOCK

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| France             | YES          | YES             |
| Germany            | YES          | YES             |
| Italy              | YES          | YES             |
| Portugal           | YES          | YES             |
| Spain              | YES          | YES             |
| Switzerland        | YES          | YES             |

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## Picking at the Cuban Sore

Cuba, and Soviet military activity in Cuba, have a special resonance in U.S. politics. That is why the administration's discovery there of a Soviet combat force of 2,000 or 3,000 men is a disturbance in Soviet-U.S. relations far exceeding the military threat of one brigade. If the flashpoints of the cold war are not now out of bounds to new efforts to upset the military balance, no policy of general reconciliation with Moscow can long survive in the U.S. political arena.

That is why the administration is right to ask that the combat force be dismantled. The Soviet-U.S. competition has either been channeled into less vital regions or it hasn't. This is a good time to find out.

If the Soviet government did not believe President Carter's cool words of caution on this point at the recent Vienna summit, it needs now to ponder the hot rhetoric on Capitol Hill. The Senate has delayed the SALT hearings. Some key senators are invoking the Monroe Doctrine against European bases in the hemisphere. Some are even evoking the 1962 missile crisis, when a naval blockade forced withdrawal of Soviet nuclear weapons from the island.

The contested Soviet troops are said to have been sent to Cuba over a period of years, starting in the 1976, to augment a technical team of about 2,000 military men and 4,000 to 6,000 civilians. What is new is the discovery that they are now organized as a combat brigade. This small force, without sea or air support or fighter cover, poses no direct threat to the United States or even to unstable nations like Nicaragua.

One guess in Washington is that the troops were sent as a token of appreciation — and security — when President Castro dispatched Cuban troops to Angola. Cuba now keeps about 40,000 of its 190,000 military personnel in various African countries.

But military tokens have political significance and Soviet tokens in Cuba are rarely friendly. Indeed, Soviet gestures to Cuba have grown into military challenges to the United States. The Russians agreed in 1962 never again to establish nuclear bases there, but they have been straining to build other kinds.

The United States has recently complained about semiannual naval maneuvers around Cuba and the construction of docking facilities for non-nuclear submarines. It has also protested and apparently arrested the arrival of Soviet pilot "advisers" and advanced MiG-23 fighter-bombers. For the Russians, it has become a dirty little game of catch me if you can, and maybe I'll stop if you do.

Clearly, the Soviet leaders want to enlarge their military presence to the extent that U.S. diplomacy will tolerate. They therefore need to be made to understand that it will not be tolerated, as Secretary Vance said on Wednesday. Whatever the formal agreements in these matters, Moscow and Washington have tacitly agreed in a succession of dangerous crises that certain areas are out of bounds for new military exertions. Cuba was foremost among them. Accommodation will develop on the basis of present spheres of influence and competition, or it will be disrupted by further confrontation.

Having chosen a modest confrontation, Americans need to keep their wits and see this episode in perspective. It is not another missile crisis requiring plans for attack or blockade. Even a long and heated quarrel over the brigade should not become a pretext for scuttling the SALT treaty; it has obvious military value to the United States that is in no way diminished by some new tension.

The Russians want U.S. trade and loans and they need both U.S. wheat and oil technology. Those are levers enough to force a brigade to disband, if Secretary Vance is given time and room.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Too Many Refugees?

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., raises a fair question — and certainly the one most on people's minds — about the administration's new refugee bill, which is about to come to the Senate floor. Given the relentless capacity of the rest of the world to generate refugees, he asks, how can the United States be sure it won't be swamped? His own answer is to allow refugee admissions, over the 50,000 "normal" flow specified in the bill, only up to the overall legal immigration ceiling. Additional refugee admissions would come out of regular immigration quotas. By contrast, the administration bill would let the president consult with Congress to set the ceiling each year. This year, even without a new law, the refugee figure is about 200,000.

Mr. Huddleston is right in observing that, in these pinched times, various elements of U.S. society have reservations about accepting too many refugees. These reservations are deplorable or prudent, depending on your point of view, but they are understandable and they do exist. The senator is wrong, however, in giving currency to the notion that the

new bill would open the gates. Even if you can imagine a president's ignoring the constraints of public opinion, the bill's provisions for consultation on the refugee ceiling, not to speak of the requirement for congressional funding of refugee resettlement, ensure a continuing congressional rein.

In fact, the administration's bill, which is supported by those legislators most experienced in refugee matters, is not an extravagant affair. It would establish a permanent structure, in place of the existing mishmash, for processing refugee admissions. It would bring the ceilings for "normal" flows, and the procedures for coping with "emergency" flows, into closer line with the requirements of U.S. foreign policy and U.S. tradition as successive presidents have determined them. But the bill would not preempt the more comprehensive conclusions expected from the two-year study that a Select Committee on Immigration and Refugee Policy was commissioned to make last year. And most assuredly, it would not allow in "too many" refugees.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## To the Stars

Somewhere out in space — the scientists know exactly where, but that is no longer important — Pioneer 11 is racing toward an unknown and unknowable fate. It has accomplished the tasks for which it was built. It is now headed toward nothing in particular. But it carries, on its side, a message designed to communicate that the earth and humankind exist if it should happen to encounter intelligent life forms elsewhere in the universe. It is a fitting end for a spacecraft that told us more about a part of our solar system during the past weekend than all the scientists in the world had been able to learn in all the years that went before.

Pioneer 11, like most of the spacecraft in the exploration program, was remarkably productive. It completed its original mission of more than four years ago when it flew past Jupiter. With a few nudges from its earth-bound controllers, it then set out after Saturn. The photographs and data it sent back across almost a billion miles of space as it plunged through the planet's rings and after it looped around the far side will keep scientists working for years. Some of that information, no doubt, will confirm existing

theories about Saturn and the nature of the solar system; some will produce new theories.

But, Saturn will never be viewed the same way. A few of the mysteries of the "mysterious silver beacon" with "cup handles," as Galileo described it in the 17th century, have been pierced. More will be when the two Voyagers now on their way to Saturn reach their destination. Saturn is no longer just a dot in the sky or a fuzzy image seen dimly through a telescope.

The inevitable question, when government finances such exploration, is whether the bits of knowledge that have been acquired are worth what they cost. The answer is that, standing alone, they are not. Little, if anything, has been learned from Pioneer 11 that will improve the quality or lengthen duration of life on earth. But no one knows what will emerge when this spacecraft's information is added to what has been and will continue to be accumulated. It is this search for knowledge about the earth, the solar system and, grandly, the universe that the Pioneer 11 flight is all about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1904

NEW YORK — Military critics in the United States are speculating today upon the process of moral disintegration set up in the Russian forces by their unbroken record of defeats, and find no reason to dissent from the view that Gen. Kourapatkin's only course is to retreat to Harbin with the loss of much valuable war material. Some critics incline to the view that no "decisive" blow, in the military sense, can be delivered in this war, which will only end when one or both combatants becomes financially exhausted. Until then, the advantage is likely to remain with the Japanese. Official sources report that the Russians have made no preparations for a winter campaign.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1929

BERLIN — An attempt to blow up the government office building in Leuvenberg — the 11th bomb outrage aimed at government structures in the last nine months — has aroused the German public to a high state of indignation. The bomb exploded with terrific force at 1 a.m. this morning. No one was injured. But Dr. Herber, governor of Hannover, whose sleeping quarters are over the main doorway, was knocked out of bed and had a narrow escape. Nationalist terrorists are blamed for the series of explosions. Most of the bombs have been set off in or near the province of Schleswig-Holstein, where Nationalist agitation among peasants is exceedingly active.



## Brezhnev's Big Ear

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The primary purpose of the 3,000-man Soviet armored brigade in Cuba is to protect an enormous new "communications intercept facility," which will give the Russians the ability to listen in on most U.S. telephone conversations as well as to monitor transmission of data between computers and from U.S. satellites and missiles.

The Soviet combat troops have secondary purposes — to provide a "praetorian guard" for President Castro to block any coup attempt while his main force is acting for the Soviet Union in Africa, and to establish a "trip wire" to keep U.S. forces from responding to Cuban provocation. But the essential role is to guard the most sophisticated new Soviet electronic intelligence equipment from everyone, including Cubans.

The Soviet "Big Ear" pressed against the coast of the United States has been under construction secretly for several years and is soon to become operational. That explains the troop buildup: with the most sensitive equipment goes a Soviet military presence. That happened in Cuba in 1962, in Egypt until 1976, and in Cuba again today; the Russians never completely trust their overseas allies.

The Carter administration encouraged this large-scale intrusion into the U.S. atmosphere by not reacting strongly to the beginnings of the electronic surveillance from atop Soviet diplomatic missions in the United States. When Sen. Patrick J. Moynihan, D-N.Y., protested such untidiness last year, the administration explained it had buried top-secret communication wires for government business; officials did not seem to care about protecting the conversations of private citizens, or scientific interchange by computers.

News of the new Soviet intelligence base in Cuba began filtering into the Senate this spring from defense intelligence experts angered at cutbacks in U.S. surveillance of Cuba.

Some of this intelligence evidently reached Carter in June. According to a letter written on July 27 from Secretary of State Vance to Florida Democratic Sen. Richard Stone: "The President raised the question of the Soviet presence in Cuba with President Brezhnev in Vienna (on June 15-18) and made clear to him that a Soviet buildup would adversely affect our relationship."

At that point, the Soviet leader either lied to Carter or ignored him; the two leaders then embraced for the cameras and signed the agreement on SALT-2.

By midsummer, Stone — a respected, hard-line voice on the Foreign Relations Committee — evidently had reason to suspect Carter had been bamboozled, or that administration higher-ups were ignoring intelligence warnings. He pressed Secretary Vance for a written response, and received the remarkable July 27 letter which contained this guarantee:

"There is no evidence of any substantial increase of the Soviet military presence in Cuba over the past several years or of the presence of a Soviet military base."

As we now know, that was untrue. Rarely has a secretary of state so flatly misled the Senate. Finally, under pressure from Foreign Relations Chairman Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the State Department last week was forced to assert it had just learned of the 3,000-man force (though nothing has been said publicly about the purpose of the force to protect the electronic spying base).

### Panic

In a panic, administration apologists now claim that "elements" of the Soviet force have been in Cuba since the 1970s, unnoticed by our CIA. Carter intelligence chief Stanislaus Turner, who downplayed warnings on Cuba from his underlings and foolishly went along with the sharp curtailment of U.S. surveillance on Cuba until Stone's midsummer request, has been elected White House fall guy. He may not sit still for that; I am told that CIA was not the source of Vance's false "no evidence" guarantee.

All this puts the Russians in a perfect position. If the United States reacts with only a feeble protest, the Russians will have gained a Cuban base from Carter that they had been denied by Kennedy and Nixon.

But if — as is more likely — the Senate threatens to hold up SALT, and Carter goes on television with a stand-up-to-the-Russians stemwinder, then Brezhnev can play the bargaining chip he has been allowed to create.

Having brought about the crisis, the Russians will resolve it — at a price. When Carter sternly demands that the Russians withdraw, Brezhnev will pull out most of his combat troops — but not all, and not his intelligence base. In addition, he will agree once more not to use the Cienfuegos naval base to supply Soviet vessels.

In return for their responding to our "demands" with such sweet reason, the Senate will be expected to pass the SALT treaty without requiring a buildup of U.S. defense forces.

At the same time, the Russians will have breathed new life into the Carter candidacy. A fake-tough president who can be manipulated so easily is in the Soviet interest; a modified Soviet pullback will help shore him up.

In this latest test of U.S. will, the Russians cannot lose: They will either get a new intelligence base and change the balance of power in the Caribbean, or they will take half a loaf — the spy base with 2,000 "advisers" but without the 3,000 combat troops — and in the process help along the best U.S. president the Soviet Union ever had.

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## German Science: A Comeback

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — The glumping of the whimsically titled and elusive "gluon" by a West German atom-smasher laboratory is being proudly hailed as a scientific event of immense importance. What might be noted, too, is that the outcome of the long and intense gluon race is clear evidence that, after a long time on the comeback trail, West Germany is again in the big leagues of science and technology.

The gluon, which may well cap the physicists' quest for comprehending what matter is made of and how it holds together, cannot be credited to scientists of any one nationality, since it took 300 of them from all over the world to carry out the research. But the research was performed on a West German "machine" — actually it is on the order of an immense factory — the Deutsche Elektronen-Synchrotron, abbreviated as DESY.

And DESY, which was in a madcap race after the gluon with a similar machine at Stanford University, clearly symbolizes West Germany's successfully carried out determination to return to the scientific peaks that it occupied before World War II.

### Expensive

Atom smashers are enormously expensive assemblages of magnets, cables, computers and high-priced staff, all working together in and around vast circular concrete tunnels — some of them miles long — through which nuclear particles are accelerated at billions of electron volts toward collisions with other particles; the ensuing subatomic debris is then examined in super-sensitive detection devices, such as helium-filled bubble chambers and spark chambers.

In pursuit of this position, the

With new technologies rendering these machines obsolete within a decade, and their lifespan costs running to hundreds of millions of dollars, particle physics is so great a drain on national science budgets that only the richest and biggest countries can play. And, at times, even they find it burdensome. Thus, to share the costs, all of Europe, including West Germany, chipped in for a very big machine that is located near Geneva.

Its closest U.S. counterpart, located at the Fermilab near Chicago, gets the bulk of the \$220-million-a-year U.S. particle-physics budget, but even so the Fermilab director quit two years ago in a protest against what he considered Washington's stinginess.

### Big Way

The Russians run a couple of big accelerators. But apart from the United States and the Russians and the all-Europe Geneva laboratory, no one else is in the game in a big way — except for the West Germans and their DESY.

Financed by the Bonn government, with a 10-percent contribution from Hamburg, DESY can be considered a scientific necessity only in the context of a country that is seeking across-the-board participation and excellence in all of modern science and technology.

Because there can be no doubt that if the gluon hadn't been sighted at DESY, it would soon thereafter be found by the machine that's being completed at Stanford. The issue for West Germany, then, wasn't the gluon — which scarcely anyone outside of physics understands, anyway; rather, the issue is being in there with the best, regardless of the expense.

In pursuit of this position, the

## The Man to Beat Is Still Carter

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — You can't beat somebody with nobody. Especially when the somebody is the president of the United States.

So for all his difficulty in running the country, Jimmy Carter remains the man to beat in 1980. Indeed, as the political season begins anew, he is the favorite for both renomination and re-election.

To be sure, there appears to be next to no enthusiasm for the president anywhere in the country. Scandal dogs some of his closest aides. He has lost the capacity to influence decisively the two forces most important in shaping the political atmosphere — inflation and recession.

### A Step

Still Mr. Carter has finally taken a step absolutely crucial to success in the post-imperial presidency. He has lowered his sights. He can now claim himself a winner if he gains approval of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and passage of a windfall profits tax on the oil companies.

That modest program leaves Carter no sword on which to throw himself — nothing so big to warrant abandoning the White House as Truman and Lyndon Johnson did. Even the loss of a primary or two would not necessarily force Carter to self-destruct.

In the absence of a withdrawal by Carter, Sen. Edward Kennedy will probably not enter the race. Family reasons have always been one barrier to a declaration by the senator from Massachusetts. He has just come off a month with the family. Nothing indicates that the obstacle posed by the fate of his brothers and the vulnerability of his wife and children has been lowered.

Nor have the political reasons barring a direct challenge lessened. The senator would still make enemies he does not need to make, and risk splitting his own party and thus compromising his chances for 1984.

### Brown's Role

Maybe Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown of California could force Kennedy into the race. But in a contest between Carter and Brown, the president is not the underdog. So Carter emerges from the analysis as the man most likely to win the Democratic nomination.

The condition of the Republicans makes the Democratic nomination eminently worth having. Ronald Reagan is probably the most solid front-runner in an out-party since Dewey in 1948. He not only has name recognition and organization.

More important, he has working for him perhaps the best political strategist in the country — John Sears. Mr. Sears has established himself the No. 1 adviser in the

Reagan camp. Hence the recent capture of his chief rival, Nofziger.

Thanks to Sears, Reagan identified his weaknesses as working to overcome them. He put out lines toward the blue-section of the national elect and into the Rockefeller wing of the Republican party. He avoided mistakes, and it is he who sees the Republican who can win for the nomination.

### A Possibility

John Connally, the former Democratic governor of Texas, jumped to the GOP after serving Richard Nixon's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, is one possibility. He has a commanding voice which contrasts advantage with Carter's sad-sack approach. He has strong following in the news community, and the plenty of money.

However, he has not moved the board room into the heat of the Republican Party workers. Failure tends to undo his strategy. The original idea was he would let Reagan force action in the early caucus and primary states, and then overtake him in Southern states.

The first of the Southern states Florida. There will be a straw of the state convention next to already some 400 of the 1,300 delegates have been chosen. According to one reliable count, Reagan, 42 percent. Connally has only 10 percent.

### Glued to Senate

Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, has the composure and experience which Carter lacks. The country thinks highly of him. He has even with Carter, in cent poll by Time Inc.

Still only half of the vote that poll knew Baker. He is 2 to 1 to the Senate, which is not the launching pad these days. However, he has taken a hard-line position on the arms limitation treaty. He will need extraordinary dexterity to come off that stance without offending Republican conservatives.

Accordingly, what is chafing at this early stage is a Carter-Reagan struggle. As of now, polls show Reagan ahead, and reason for thinking he'll win nomination.

But, Reagan is known to country more as a former than a former governor of California. His amateur status in politics is a major issue. So, C has, probably, a better chance of beating Reagan than any other public figure likely to win the nomination. Which is why, if you have bet now, the favorite would be, my Carter.

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## Letters

### View on Abortion

George F. Will's column (HHT, Aug. 21) "Triviality of Abortion Challenged" is somewhat misleading. There have always been at least 1 million abortions a year in the United States and serious studies of the situation in other countries — even Catholic countries, show that a high rate of abortions — and a high rate of deaths from illegal abortions have gone side by side.

He is, therefore, in error when he claims that "abortion" is being trivialized. I am sure that many women

who could now openly seek an abortion still do so clandestinely rather than reveal to their husbands or families that they are pregnant. Has Mr. Will read deeply into the horrifying history of women's lack of rights in this domain of their experience? Then let him do so before he casts any stones about trivialization.

There will be those who will use the liberalization of the abortion law as a quick birth control method. Nor should taxpayers have to pay for such abortions — nor for any abortion the woman or her family can afford to pay them-

selves. I am a feminist, but I also feel that no doctor or nurse whose deep religious feelings do cause damaging conflicts to their own personalities as a result of being forced by law to assist at an abortion should be required to do so.

The entire column was written from an angle of unforgivable ignorance. Let women tell this story — and may some of them be more honest about it than they have been.

MARIAN CONVERSE  
Brussels, Belgium.

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Political Support

# in America Slow to Aid Nicaragua on Fiscal Plight

By Karen DeYoung

GUATEMALA (UPI) — While Latin America's diverse and often high level of political support for the new Nicaraguan government, the financial help that it needs more desperately is slow in coming.

On July 20, officials of the government appointed and the guerrillas have agreed part of their time to negotiations from nearly all countries in the world. The visitors have offered in varying degrees of the Nicaragua is moving and the emergency. Few, however, taken out their check-

books from Latin America, a diplomat said, "has been very small."

In some countries have import and development credits, the diplomat all been on semihard-to-get with early repayment high interest. "Nobody is in any favor."

## Leading Donor

At plans work out by far aid donor to Nicaragua United States. Thus far, on has distributed about \$7 million in emergency medical supplies.

Development and reconstruction, the U.S. Agency for International Development hopes to disburse as much as \$30 million for Nicaragua but was from the government of President Anastasio Somo-

za. The agency has proposed a \$100 million loan "as much as we can" toward the end of the year, an official said. The immediate government's soft-term loans through the U.S. Food for Peace program proposed.

Nicaragua's government appropriated Somoza's recovery amounting to more companies and farms, the banking system and control over import and exports. All of these are relatively common in Latin America.

Nicaraguans in government and the private sector if a great deal of outside not arrive soon, a hunger and national force the state to take an active role in the planning.

## tions Plan Economic Talks

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — A leading industrialist which took part in the summit last June will send a meeting in Paris on a British Cabinet office said today.

The meeting is a follow-up to the which the leaders decided their imports of oil to rising oil prices and to other forms of energy.

In nations are the United States, West Germany, Britain, Canada and Italy, have been reports that ministers of the so-called "G7" would also meet in Paris on day to discuss the summit in Belgrade later this the International Monetary

industry. Nicaragua's reserves when Gen. Somoza left in July amounted to \$3.5 million — about enough to pay for two days worth of imports in normal times. Capital flight during last year and the first half of this year exceeded \$550 million.

The government has announced that it will pay all debts contracted by the Somoza government with the exception of two weapons contracts with Israel and Argentina. Debt service is expected to total \$800 million by next year. The balance-of-payments deficit for the end of this year could run as high as \$1 billion. The gross national product has sunk 25 percent, with per capita income down to 1962 levels.

This means that Nicaragua has little cash with which to meet immediate expenses and no way to repay outside banks — from which it now needs credit more than ever.

For a country that imports most of its consumer goods, the debt and future credit situation is crucial. Almost no goods have been imported in the past three months. Nicaragua is living on inventories that local economists estimate will be exhausted in a month.

## Renegotiation Seen

Western aid experts believe that the existing commercial debt can be easily renegotiated following recent International Monetary Fund approval of a \$21-million loan.

"The best way to establish creditworthiness," an aid expert said, "is to be on good terms with the IMF."

At the same time, the International Development Bank has made assistance to Nicaragua a high priority. An estimated \$186 million from the development bank for specific projects is expected to be made available.

But, while development projects help over the long term, local economists say that the biggest need is for cash.

The business community, anxious to assist itself and concerned that loans to the government will take too long to filter down, has launched its own appeal for foreign aid. Nicaraguan business leaders are to travel to banks in the United States and elsewhere to reaffirm lines of private credit and "convince them that Nicaragua is not a high-risk area," as one of them put it.

## Threat-Clearing

At a recent meeting here of members of the Latin American Economic System, the government painted a pessimistic picture. According to a number of informed observers, however, representatives of other countries met Nicaragua's aid appeal with "lots of throat-clearing and stunts at the table."

While Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala each offered \$25 million lines of credit, the terms were nonconcessional. Brazil, Uruguay, Haiti and Argentina said that they would study the situation and tell the government know.

Panama, one of the revolution's most fervent supporters, said that it would provide police uniforms, 10 vehicles and motorcycles, and some technical cooperation.

Venezuela, which is still considering a Nicaraguan proposal for two years worth of cheap oil, has advanced money on what one diplomat described as "semihard-term" offers to buy some Nicaraguan beef and donated 52 scholarships and 1 million notebooks and pencils, along with other school equipment.

The offers, a Latin American banking official said, "were a small opening of the door. But then, what can you expect from a lot of nearly bankrupt countries, and some dictators who were ready to support Somoza two months ago?"



ENGULFED — Fire consumes a tugboat on Lake Verret, La., after the tug's propellers tore into a submerged natural-gas pipeline on Tuesday. Two of the four men aboard were killed.

## Taxes on Americans Abroad

# IRS May Ease Rules on Overseas Camps

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI) — A significant easing of the requirements for Americans abroad claiming the income exclusion for camp living is expected, possibly by the end of this month, informed sources said today.

However, changes, if any, in the rules for the special deductions under the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, will probably not come until the end of the year, according to a Treasury official.

These were the main results of a daylong hearing, held last week by the Internal Revenue Service, on its temporary regulations relating to the deductions available to Americans abroad for excess costs for housing, education and cost-of-living under section 913 of the tax

code and the section 911 exclusion for those living in camps.

During the hearing, numerous witnesses from the construction industry attacked the IRS regulations, issued at the beginning of May, which specify that a camp, in order to qualify for special tax treatment, "does not provide safe and adequate shelter — that is, in its present condition, it endangers the health safety or well being of its occupants." This includes lack of heat, electricity and adequate plumbing.

They claimed that very few facilities could qualify under this type of rule. Robert Gants, head of the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industry, showed slides of a construction camp in Indonesia which showed employees living in extremely primitive conditions. Despite this, Mr. Gants said the camp would not qualify for special tax treatment.

Other witnesses from the accounting firms, from citizen groups and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Chambers of Commerce abroad spoke to various points con-

cerning the special deductions but, according to a Treasury official, none individually were as significant as the exclusion issue raised by the construction industry.

Kevin Dolan, of the Treasury Office of the International Tax Counsel, said that the review of the exclusion rules would be done on an "expedited basis" with interim regulations issued possibly in "a matter of weeks."

On the section 913 deductions, Mr. Dolan said that witnesses suggested a wide variety of changes in almost all areas.

One of the witnesses, Steven Kraft, a tax expert based in Zurich, who testified on behalf of the American Chambers of Commerce in Europe and the Mediterranean, suggested more frequent revision of the cost-of-living tables; allowance of certain housing costs such as garages, domestic service and telephone in certain circumstances; clearing up some ambiguities in figuring reasonable education costs and allowing taxpayers who get total or partial relief from foreign income tax by declarations of temporary residency in the country in which they live to still claim that they are "bona fide residents" of that country for U.S. tax purposes so they can claim the 913 deductions.

Mr. Dolan indicated that the various proposals by Mr. Kraft and other witnesses would be considered but there was no word on whether any would be accepted. He did say that it was unlikely that the final regulations would be issued before the end of the year.

## S. Africa Curbs Barnard's Trips

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Sept. 6 (AP) — The government has clamped down on the globe-trotting of heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christiaan Barnard following his defense information scandal figure Eschel Rhoodie.

Dr. Barnard, an avowed foe of apartheid, nonetheless has spoken at many medical and political forums around the world in defense of South Africa. But he got into hot water recently when he defended Mr. Rhoodie, former secretary of the Information Ministry, saying that Mr. Rhoodie's unorthodox efforts to improve South Africa's image were necessary. Mr. Rhoodie is charged with the misuse of money allocated to a secret propaganda war he directed to win friends abroad for South Africa.

Interior Minister Alwyn Schlebusch confirmed yesterday that he had ordered authorities to make Dr. Barnard go through regular government hospital job to travel abroad. Dr. Barnard had been going directly to Mr. Schlebusch for travel leave.

2 Die in S. Africa Quake  
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6 (UPI) — A heavy tremor rocked the Johannesburg area early today, causing a cave-in at a gold mine near the city in which two black miners died and two were injured.

# 1 Woman in 13 to Develop Disease Grim Statistic on Breast Cancer in U.S.

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT) — One of every 13 women now alive in the United States will develop breast cancer at some time in the future.

That grim statistic was repeated over and over to the 2,000 women attending a "national breast cancer teach-in" yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. A panel of physicians and other authorities spoke and answered questions during the program, which was sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

The teach-in, an innovation for the society, preceded the 2½-day conference on breast cancer that opened today for 3,000 family physicians and medical students. Dr. Ernst Wynder, president of the American Health Foundation, stressed the importance of decreasing the consumption of fats as a protection against the disease.

## Self-Examination

Dr. Arthur Holleb, senior vice president for medical affairs of the American Cancer Society, asked the women how many regularly practiced self-examination, and about half of the audience indicated they did.

"More than 90 percent of the cases are detected by the patients themselves," he said. But he cautioned that some women — in particular those with extreme fear, obesity or chronic cystic problems — should not be taught the procedure because they had greater difficulty assessing the symptoms.

Dr. Benjamin Byrd, clinical professor of surgery at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and a former president of the American Cancer Society, discussed new developments in breast surgery. Referring to increased early detection, he said that the fact that "physicians are now seeing women at a

far earlier date offers them a wider choice of procedures." But he took a firm stand in favor of radical mastectomy as the most effective way to guard against recurrence.

Dr. James Holland of the department of neoplastic diseases at Mount Sinai Medical Center described a trend in chemotherapy that uses drugs in combination rather than singly "to cause multiple injuries to the cancerous cells while decreasing the toxicity of single drugs."

## Plastic Surgery

Dr. Reuven Snyderman, head of plastic and reconstructive surgery at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey said he could never restore original appearance. "What we can do is make a woman look presentable in a bikini or a bra," using slides to illustrate his point. Not everyone watching

was impressed by the appearance of the reconstructed breasts.

Margery Wiesenfeld, a member of the board of directors of the American Cancer Society, discovered she had breast cancer 13 years ago. She pointed out that "doctors and nurses don't really understand the enormity of the situation. Then when a Reach to Recovery volunteer comes to visit, you see a smiling looking woman in a form-fitting sweater and you realize that you can look okay too."

Several women sharply disputed the contention of Dr. Philip Strax, medical director of the Guttman Institute, that "the real danger is in not having mammography."

Four women, who said they had all had mammography X-rays that failed to detect malignancies, said that "mammograms are useless. Why didn't they answer our questions about that?"

## Sefton Delmer, British Reporter In Berlin During 1930s, Is Dead

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP) — Sefton Delmer, 75, one of the best-known British foreign correspondents between the wars, has died, the Press Association reported today.

Mr. Delmer, son of an Australian university lecturer, was born in Berlin while his father was teaching there, and lived in Germany until he was 13.

He got one of his greatest scoops as Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Express at the time of the Reichstag fire in February, 1933. He had been cultivating Hitler and other Nazi leaders, and as the Reichstag was blazing, police held all reporters back but when Hitler arrived he recognized Mr. Delmer and led him into the burning building.

Mr. Delmer reported that Hitler told him "This is a God-given signal. If, as I believe, the Commu-

nists have done it, you are witnessing the beginning of a great new epoch in German history."

Mr. Delmer was the Paris correspondent for the Express from 1933 until 1936 when he was sent to Berlin and appointed the paper's chief European reporter.

During the war he was attached to Foreign Office intelligence and became a leading broadcaster in Germany for the BBC.

He left the Express in 1959, spent a year in 1963 as editorial adviser to Der Spiegel in Hamburg and also wrote books.

## Cardinal Alberto di Jorio

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 6 (AP) — Italian Cardinal Alberto di Jorio, 95, oldest member in the College of Cardinals, has died in Rome.

# REMEMBER WHEN PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS HAD EVERYTHING EXCEPT A NEW LUXURY HOTEL?

Now this world-famous boulevard has the lively new Hyatt Regency Nice. A sybarite's hotel, with its face turned to the sea, its private terraces caressed by Mediterranean breezes. With 335 rooms, gourmet restaurant, rooftop pool, sauna, massage, indoor parking. Definitely Nice's newest and nicest!



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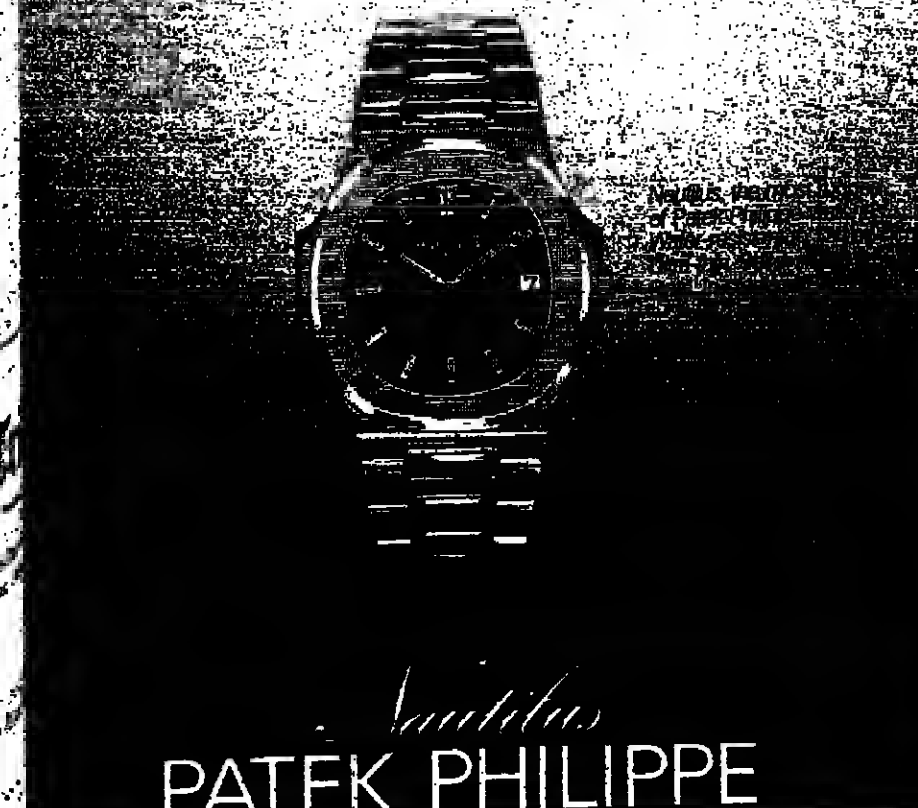
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## Freed Businessman Returns to London

OLBIA, Sardinia, Sept. 6 (UPI) — British businessman Rolf Schild, released by kidnappers yesterday, flew in London today in an apparent attempt to raise ransom money to free his wife and daughter still being held hostage.

Mr. Schild, 55, was freed 15 days after his wife, Daphne, and 14-year-old handicapped daughter, Annabel, were seized. Mr. Schild's attorney said he was going in London on "business," but sources said the trip was apparently aimed at raising the 20 billion lire (nearly \$25 million) in ransom demanded by the kidnappers.

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mid tenors outdraw the  
os: Light opera  
e bullring page 8W

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happened on the way  
e Forum page 10W

# Weekend

## Message to the American Male: You Can't Escape Women's Lib in Europe

by Alex Kelly

...ly, an American who recently re-  
New York after living in several major  
capitals for the past 15 years, thought  
escape women's lib on the Continent.  
...t, as he explains below, and offers  
...e for the men he left behind.

... longest time, women's lib for me  
more than what I read about it. If  
broad long enough, you are cut off  
main developments in American  
... and the principal — though not al-  
... the fastest — way of finding out about  
... enough what you read. I once had a  
... friend ask me what a pet rock was. I  
... ow until I read about it in an Art  
... column. It was the same with pyra-  
... (a power made a half-hearted at-  
spread to Europe in the 1960s but  
we much success. European women  
about it, some of the women's lib  
... ame over to talk and there was a  
... y of activity. In Italy and France, in  
... movements got started, but they  
focus on particular problems such  
... n and divorce and less on the broad-  
... of women's place in society.

... countries, there wasn't much activ-  
Germany and Britain disappointed  
of women's lib in America, and  
Portugal were almost hopeless. The  
... e did produce one surprise, when  
... men known as the "three Marias"  
with a daring book trying women's  
... in the closed society of the old.  
... he three Marias eventually were pro-  
... nut never served time. Their equiv-  
... pain, the so-called "Red Duchess,"  
... wrought to trial.

... the 1960s I lived at various times in  
...sterdam, Berlin, Barcelona, and  
... ating the cigarettes of the girls I  
... e as the bras were burning at home.  
... taking flowers to girls' mothers,  
... on the outskirts of sidewalks and  
... uces. I had been on a Dutch date  
... on a date, dutch.

... was a Spanish girl, Isabella by name,  
... from a wealthy Catalan family that  
... uels. We would sit in the patios by  
... and watch her nephews and nieces  
... and as I contemplated life with Isa-  
... had only one goal, children, with a  
... goal of having more than her sis-  
... sisters-in-law. There were maids  
... ad a place in the hotel chain for the  
... laws. All that a husband conceived  
... to do was father children, which is  
... ilk, and it was tempting.

... ed and came to Paris on the heels of  
... girl named Sylvianne, who seemed  
... lightened. *Au fond*, though, Sylvi-  
... uels were no different than Isabella's.  
... French rather than a Spanish twist.  
... abella, Sylvianne had a career — in



advertising — and no thoughts yet of giving it  
up. But beyond that, the goals were the same  
— weekends, families, country houses, Sun-  
day lunches. I must admit one falls into the  
pattern and enjoys it. With Sylvianne, things  
became quite serious.

I settled in Paris in the late 1960s and  
watched the women's lib movement try to get  
into France. It bloodied its knees, to say the  
least, like the penitents who make it to the top  
of Rocamadour. If there is any woman in the  
world not suited to American-style women's  
lib, it is the French woman.

The most influential women in France to-  
day are all feminine rather than feminist.  
Simone Veil, Francoise Giroud, Evelynne Sul-  
terol, Gisèle Halimi, Jacqueline Baudrier,  
Francine Gomez are all women who have  
reached the top in what was once regarded as  
the men's world — politics, law, journalism

and business. Not one could be regarded as a  
militant who would share the views of Kate  
Millett or Germaine Greer, although they have  
abandoned the traditional Frenchwomen's  
role of being the power-behind-the-scenes.

Most Frenchwomen are perfectly content  
to let the husband deal with the customers  
while they tend the cuisine, or let the husband  
do the driving while they give the gestures, or  
let the husband run the country while they  
run the husband.

During years of dating Frenchwomen, I  
never met one who offered to pick me up, pay  
the bill or drive the car. They may have worn  
the baggiest of sweaters and read Claire Bro-  
techer as we headed for a Left Bank disco, but  
they strove for total femininity. They knew  
how to cook, smelled good, didn't jog and  
more wore bras. The ones who worked, even  
in the business world, were moving on up

their own terms, not through sit-ins or quotas,  
and the ones who wanted to move up — even  
on their own terms — were a rarity. For every  
one woman interested in pure power, 10 could  
not understand the typical male's pursuit of  
it. These women had other priorities, and the  
main one was family, to which everything was  
subordinated, career included. It was not so  
much that they thought that French society  
denied them a career, as that they knew it was  
hard to have both career and family and pre-  
ferred the latter.

I lived in this rarefied European milieu for  
15 years, personally immune to the winds of  
feminism swirling at home, with my well-pro-  
tected cocoon only occasionally pierced by  
visits from friends of friends at home. I gradu-  
ally became aware that the new American  
woman was different from the one I had left  
behind. She tended to argue more, swear more

and take the initiative more than those of my  
youth. But these girls would return home after  
a weekend or so.

The cocoon was warm and felt secure, but  
in truth was full of holes.

I started to disintegrate with the arrival of  
a young Yale graduate — an Eli, or in this  
case, an Elie. She had graduated fourth in her  
class at a time when I didn't even know girls  
were being accepted at Yale.

She was one more friend of a friend coming  
to Paris, not just for a weekend or a week, but  
moving in to study at the Sorbonne. There  
was a gap of not quite a generation but  
enough so that when she mentioned Joplin I  
thought of Scott when she was talking about  
Janice.

Hilary was young but bright and sophisti-  
cated. She had been a graduate student of one  
of my best friends, so I tried to be exception-

ally gracious. I naturally had other preoccupa-  
tions, but Hilary sort of grew on me.

Over the course of two or three dates, I  
naturally arranged everything — picked the  
restaurants, picked her up, chose the wine,  
paid the bill. I was at my masculine Continental  
best. One thing I had learned from my  
time in Europe was how to court a girl — the  
art of seduction, so to speak. I was not going  
to be just one more boorish American. I  
would even arrive bearing flowers.

You will therefore understand my surprise  
when, following a concert one evening fol-  
lowed by an excellent supper at Robert  
Vattier's (next to Fied de Cochon in the old  
Les Halles), Hilary looked at me sweetly and  
asked, "Couldn't we have sex tonight?" I was  
dumbfounded. In 15 years abroad, 15 years of  
perfecting my methods and honing my style, I  
had never heard the subject broached like  
that. This girl was a college graduate — an  
honor graduate even — and here she was or-  
dering up some sex like it was an after-dinner  
digestif. At the same time, the question was  
exquisite and, anyone would admit, irresist-  
ible.

Hilary ruined me. From that point on I was  
like a liberated prisoner desperately trying to  
make up for 15 lost years. My former fare  
suddenly seemed like the meager diet of  
and I plunged into the world that had escaped  
me with all the fervor of a starving man.

I had to relearn almost everything I had  
ever learned about sex. The liberated woman,  
I came to understand, regards it roughly the  
way I used to regard gastronomy. I discovered  
that women's lib had done away with roles —  
men now did the shopping and women or-  
dered the wine — and occasionally the cigars.  
Chores were divided. On Saturday morning,  
you did the laundry, and she did the shop-  
ping. Or vice versa. But no more Saturday  
morning golf. I discovered that what I was  
just grudgingly coming to accept had in real-  
ity been taken for granted by women at home  
for years.

I had to master the new etiquette: Women  
are women and not girls or ladies. The new  
form of written address is Ms., and woe to the  
man who doesn't use it professionally. The  
man who often does not cook and will joke  
about how he is looking for a man who can.  
My advice to young men starting out today  
would be to learn how to cook and, if you  
really want to succeed, sew.

It is a long, painful adaptation, but it is possi-  
ble. I suggest that men in Europe begin the  
process while they are still here. As I look  
back on my years abroad, I can only be  
thankful that Hilary came along. Because of  
her, I was able to learn the new ways gradu-  
ally, mixing them in with my old Continental  
methods. I received small doses of the new  
femininity slowly. It was gradual immersion,  
one toe at a time, instead of a swift winter  
plunge, bad for the heart. Without her, my  
return to Manhattan would have been disas-  
trous. Even with her, it's been hard enough.

## Why the Rolling Stones Elton John, Yes and Pink Floyd Will Record in France

Joel Stratte-McClure

ger and the Rolling Stones arrive at  
tightly modern two-story building  
s suburb of Boulogne about 2 a.m.  
the expansive orange-colored stu-  
on a still-united new album until  
point of exhaustion, determin-  
g sounds from their imported in-  
and crooning fresh lyrics into the  
ophones. They had expected, when  
the daily sessions last June 15, to  
their work by the end of August,  
hope to finish by the end of Octo-

mes are not the only British musi-  
ake their music on French turf. The  
Yes has taken options to record at  
of Paris studios this autumn. Alan  
record producer who once worked  
gineer with the Beatles and Pink  
working in a studio on the Rue de  
Real Thing's new record was made  
Studios in Villetaneuse, just outside  
John spent the last week in Aug.  
Superbear complex near Nice. The  
recorded "Saturday Night Fever" at  
au d'Herouville. Pink Floyd, Tim  
nerson, Lake and Palmer, David  
d numerous other rock superstars  
cut their records here. There's  
tion to make you wonder what hap-  
the hipper recording climates of Lon-  
Los Angeles. Why are these august  
ps recording in France?

ie in the French recording industry  
ges that most of these people  
be here if it weren't for the tax situa-  
riain. But now that they are here,  
found other reasons for liking it.

McGrath, the president of Rolling

Stones records, doesn't like answering the  
question of why the Stones are here. He wants  
the Stones to maintain the proverbial low  
profile and finish the work in progress without  
any groupies lingering around the studio. He  
doesn't want Mick Jagger, who's already in  
his third apartment since they arrived, to get  
distracted. And he says it's not important, of  
absolutely no interest to anyone, that the  
world's most notorious band is jamming in  
Paris.

"They can record here without being  
mobbed on the streets," he explained im-  
patiently. "They like the big rooms and the re-  
cording equipment at the studio. When they  
recorded their last album ("Some Girls") in  
Paris, they liked the way things worked out."

McGrath knows that's not the real reason  
these groups have abandoned Britain. Re-  
cording capabilities in France are on par with,  
but no better than, similar studios in other  
countries. They have the same Dolby noise-  
reduction units, Struder master recorders and  
multi-track boards. The new digital equip-  
ment now making headlines in the United  
States will arrive in the near future. Nor is it  
any less expensive to record in Paris. An  
hour's session at the Pathe Marconi studio  
costs just over \$200; renting the Studio Mar-  
cadet in Montmartre runs just a bit less. In  
addition, most groups, including the Stones,  
bring their own engineers.

Obviously there is much more to the  
French recording scene than large rooms and  
technical skills. France has become, by de-  
fault rather than any particular pulling power,  
the recording haven for Britain's tax-exiled  
rock refugees who, like high-earning success-  
ful British actors and writers, often choose to  
work elsewhere.

After some pestering, McGrath admitted  
some of the real reasons British groups come  
in Paris.

"Obviously some groups may be here for

different reasons than the Stones," he ex-  
plained begrudgingly. "Because of residency  
laws which affect their tax status, they can't  
spend enough time in Britain to record an  
album. And a lot of them have had problems  
with musicians' unions in America."

"The tax consideration is paramount," con-  
tends Frank Lipsik, head of Hanna Music  
France. "But there's more to it than that. I  
think the Stones are very superstitious. They  
did very well with "Some Girls" and probably  
don't want to tamper with its success. They'll  
use the same studio for the new album and  
hope it does as well. And where the Rolling  
Stones record, others will follow."

Some credit is given to the physical sur-  
roundings and spiritual mood in Paris.

"Visiting rock groups simply thrive on  
Paris," says Jean-Francois Favart, head of  
artist relations at Warner Brothers Filipacchi  
Music. "They like the fact that France is not  
the center of the music scene with the tense  
atmosphere you find in L.A., London or New  
York. They're more secure and can get work  
done here."

Adds Georges Blumenfeld, who opened  
Studio Marcadet in Montmartre last Febru-  
ary: "Yes made their last record in Montreux,  
and the producers told me they spent too  
much time in the snow. Paris doesn't have  
those kinds of distractions."

Claudia Polley, an American pop singer  
who records in Paris and backs up visiting  
groups, thinks there may be some truth to  
these assumptions.

"The one thing you need when recording is  
sanity, and Paris is a very sane place. L.A.'s a  
madhouse, and you're sitting with a bunch of  
cocaine-crazed musicians on an earthquake.  
In New York, you walk out of a strenuous  
session into the middle of Manhattan. In Lon-  
don, the whole industry is like a big machine.  
"Paris is very mellow. The cops don't  
bother groups who have had problems with

drug charges in different countries. They let  
them come in and spend their money. Mick  
Jagger doesn't get bothered when he walks  
down the street."

"You know," Polley continued, "the  
French treat recording music like they do styl-  
ing fashion and cooking good food: they're  
much more esthetic about it all."

Alan Parsons, who now resides in Monaco,  
says "Facility-wise, the French studios are as  
good as anywhere else. And for a non-indus-  
try city, Paris has come a long way."

France also gets credit for providing musi-  
cians with a more relaxed working atmos-  
phere than they find in other countries. The  
French studio that started the trend in the  
early 1970s was the Chateau d'Herouville, a  
combination hotel-workplace. It was in the  
country, not as straight as regular studios, and  
artists could work there in relative peace. El-  
ton John helped popularize the place when he  
recorded "Honky Chateau." Although the  
chateau has dropped in status, the French still  
claim they provide groups with a more re-  
laxed atmosphere than in the United States or  
England.

"We are very *décontracte*, very relaxed,"  
claims Serge Goron, director of Vogue Stu-  
dios where Space records. "In England and  
the U.S., everything is downtown and big  
business. Here we do it in the country and let  
the groups get laid back."

This exaggeration of mellowness and mood  
is even winning disciples among the artists  
themselves. Elton John doesn't even mention  
the tax considerations when asked why he re-  
cords at the Superbear studio in Nice.

"I'm away from everything and never  
bothered," he says.

It's almost convincing enough to make you  
think Earl McGrath is right. The Stones just  
like it here. And if they didn't, they'd go back  
to their native England and square up with  
the tax man.





# INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**LINZ.** To Sept. 30, Bruckner Festival at Brucknerhaus. (tel: 732-75230).

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS.** To Oct. 13, Flanders Festival. (tel: 737-3111). Program includes — Sept. 7 at 8:30: Palais des Beaux Arts, Daniel Barenboim piano, Lynn Harrell cello. Sept. 10 at 8:30: Orquestra de Louvain, Consortium Classicum. Sept. 11 at 8:30: Ahij in Grimbergen, Thomanerchor and Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig. J.S. Bach, Schubert and Mozart. Sept. 12 at 8:30: Calcedra, Mechelen Liedertafel, Josef Slav. Sept. 13 at 8:30: St. Peter's in Louvain, Thomanerchor and Gewandhaus Orchestra. Bach. Sept. 14 at 8:30: Orquestra de Louvain, Sigiswald Kuijken, Rene Jacobs and Robert Kohnen.

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN.** To Sept. 16, Tivoli Festival at Tivoli Concert Hall. (tel: 151012). Program includes — Sept. 7 at 8: Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Einar Ingvald conductor, with Jessye Norman, R. Strauss and Berlin. Sept. 8 at 8: The Fires of London under Peter Maxwell Davies. "The Martyrdom of Saint Magnus."

## ENGLAND

**CHICHESTER.** To Sept. 22, Theater Festival. (tel: 0243-754437). Program includes — "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and "The Importance of Being Earnest."

**LONDON.** To Sept. 22, New York City Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Program includes — "Ballet de la Regina" (Verdi/Balanchine). "The Goldberg Variations" (Bach/Robbins). "Jewels" (Igor Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky/Balanchine). "Who Cares?" (Gershwin/Robbins). Sept. 13: all-Ravel program. Sept. 17: Gala program includes new ballet "Prokofiev" (Robbins). Mikhail Baryshnikov, Suzanne Farrell, Peter Martins, Patricia McBride. Mon. through Sat. at 7:30. Thurs. and Sat. matinees at 2. (tel: 240-1066; credit cards: 836-0903).

Sept. 16: "The Many Faces of Balanchine" Members of NYCB performing at the Riverside Studios. (tel: 748-3354).

To Sept. 16: "Japanese Photography Today and Its Origins" at the ICA. (tel: 930-4393).

Sept. 10 to 22: 49th Chelsea Antiques Fair, Chelsea Town Hall.

To Sept. 15: BBC-Henry Wood Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall. (tel: 589-8212).

## FINLAND

**HELSINKI.** To Sept. 8, Arts Festival. (tel: 90-659688). Program includes — Sept. 7 at 7:30: Finlandia, Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra, Lief Segerstam conductor, Tatu Valjakka soprano, Sibelius, Berg and Bruckner (Symphony No. 6). Sept. 8 at 7:30: Finlandia, Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra, Alexie Lybimov piano, Segerstam, Muzart (Piano Concerto No. 24) and Sibelius (Symphony No. 5). Sept. 8 at 3:15: Finlandia, Sibelius Academy, Erit Tawastijerna piano, Sibelius, Rautavaara, Englund and Kokkonen. Sept. 7 and 8 at 7:30: Swedish Theater, Moscow Chamber Opera, A. Levin conductor, Holmberg ("The Overcoat" and "The Carriage").

## FRANCE

**BESANCON.** To Sept. 16, International Music Festival. (tel: 872-1741). Program includes — Sept. 7: Palais de Sport, Orchestre Philharmonique de Lorraine. Sept. 8: Theatre de Besancon, Orchestre de Paris, Pierre Derieux conductor, Zoltan Kocsis piano, Lubin Yordanoff violin, Beaux Arts Trio. Sept. 9: Orchestre de Paris, Beaux Arts Trio. Sept. 10: Theatre de Besancon, Finale of the young conductors competition with Orchestre Philharmonique de Lorraine. Sept. 11: Orchestre Philharmonique de Lorraine, Michel Talmont conductor. Sept. 12: Orchestre de Chambre de Prague. Sept. 13 and 14: Clemence Consort. I Musici. Sept. 15: Rafael Puyana; Le Contrepoint de Besancon (Stravinsky's "Les Noces"); Ballet Theater Français. I Musici; Clemence Consort. Sept. 16: Messe de Jean Langlais; Rafael Puyana; Ballet Theater Français.

**FONTAINEBLEAU.** Sept. 7 to 29.

direct pas sur le dentiste" ("The Flute"), Arthur Hill director, Peter Falk and Alan Arkin.

## GREECE

**ATHENS.** To Sept. 30, Athens International Arts Festival at Herod Atticus Theater, the Acropolis. (tel: 323-5172). To Sept. 9 at 9: Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. Sept. 12 to 14 at 9: contemporary music, chamber music.

## ITALY

**FLORENCE.** Through Sept. Palazzo Vecchio, "The Notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci."

**STRESA.** To Sept. 22, International Music Festival. (tel: 31095/30459).

## LUXEMBOURG

**GREVENMACHER.** Sept. 8 and 9, Grape and Wine Festival. (tel: 758-275) — owners, fireworks, parade, cycling and free wine.

For Percussion, Celeste and Strings" and Ravel ("Daphnis and Chloe"); at 11 a.m.: Freemasons' Hall, Jane Manning, Richard Jackson, Barry Tuckwell and Richard Rodney Bennett, works by R. Strauss, Saint-Saens, Beethoven ("Horn Sonata") and John Hamilton ("Spirit of Delight") song cycle; at 2:30 and 7:30: Bristol Old Vic; at 1:30 and 7:30: Merce Cunningham, "Seven."

**PITLOCHRY.** To Oct. 6, Theater Festival. Includes — Sept. 7 and 13 at 8: "Private Lives"; Sept. 8 and 14 at 2:15 and 8: "Meet Me by Moonlight"; "Bedroom Farce"; Sept. 10: "The Lights are Warm and Colored"; Sept. 11 and 12 at 8 and 2:15: "Anna and the Man"; Sept. 12 and 8: "Jenny."

## SPAIN

**JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.** To Sept. 9, Sherry Harvest Festival. (tel: 342-0371) — music, bullfighting, flamenco, wine tasting.

## SWITZERLAND

**LAUSANNE.** Sept. 8 to 23, 60th "Compagnie Suisse" at the Palais de Beaulieu. (tel: 213-111). Swiss Autumn Fair — handicrafts, agricultural produce, manufactured goods, amusement park, horseback riding and Swiss folklore festival. Indonesian and Yugoslavian pavilions: food, dancing, music.

## WEST GERMANY

**BERLIN.** To Oct. 5, Berlin Arts Festival. Includes — Sept. 7 at 8: Philharmonie, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Jesus Lopez-Cobos conductor, Wilhelm Kempff piano, Beethoven, Ravel. (tel: 261-4383); at 7: Deutsche Oper, Royal Danish Ballet, Bournonville's "Kermesse in Bruges"; "Napoli, Act 3"; at 10 p.m.: Deutsche Oper, Siebert's "The Sinking of the Titanic." Sept. 8 at 11 a.m.: Large Radio Hall, Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Rafael Fruchbick de Burgos conductor, J. Franz, Beethoven, Mussorgsky; at 8: Philharmonie, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Daniel Barenboim piano, Beethoven and Dvorak; at 8: State Library, Puccini's "La Boheme"; at 8:30: Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 10: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau baritone, Busoni and Mahler, Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra; Puccini; Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 11: Philharmonie, Cleveland Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Brahms; Puccini; Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 12: Cleveland Orchestra; Puccini; Theatre des Westens, Stuttgart Ballet, "Dame aux Camellias" (Chopin/Neumeier); Borgei Keil and Richard Cragun. (tel: 312-1022-5015); Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 13: Philharmonie, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Maurizio Pollini conductor and soloist, Mozart; Stuttgart Ballet; Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 14: State Library, Zoltan Kocsis piano, Mozart, Bartok, Rachmaninoff and Chopin; Stuttgart Ballet; Centre International des Creations Theatrales.

## POLAND

**WARSAW.** Sept. 14 to 23, 23rd International Festival of Contemporary Music. (tel: 310-607).

## SCOTLAND

**EDINBURGH.** To Sept. 8, International Arts Festival. (tel: 226-4001). Programs include — Sept. 7: King's Theater, Scottish Opera, "The Golden Cockerel" (Rimsky-Korsakov); Usher Hall, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor, Beethoven (Symphony No. 4) and R. Strauss ("Ein Heldenleben"); at 11 a.m.: Queen's Hall, Beaux Arts Trio, C. Schumann, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky; at 7:30, Assembly Hall, Bristol Old Vic, "Troilus and Cressida"; at 7:30: Moray House Gymnasium, Mene Cunningham Dance Company, an "event," Jalso at 2: open rehearsal. Sept. 8: Scottish Opera, Boston Symphony and Edinburgh Festival Chorus, Seiji Ozawa conductor, Bartok ("Mu-



Patricia McBride and Robert Weiss in "Jewels." The New York City Ballet is in London through September 22.

2nd Autumn Music Festival at Chapelle de la Trinite at the Chateau, Sept. 7 at 9 p.m.: Loeweguth Quartet, Hayden, Jean Francaix and Schubert ("La jeune fille et la mort").

**PARIS.** Sept. 8 and 9 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.: "Fete de l'Humanite," the annual Communist Party arts festival and happening in the Paris suburb of La Courmaise. Program including — Sept. 8: Bernard Lavilliers, Pierre Perret, Gilles Vignard, Telephon, Cimarosa and reggae bands. Sept. 9: Isabelle Oubert, Charles Trenet, the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, and the Circus Circus.

To Sept. 22, Festival d'Automne de Paris. (tel: 633-6177). Program includes — Sept. 8 at 8:30: Maison de la Radio, free recital, Elisabeth Belmas, Henri Dermen, Jean-Francois Heisser, Joelle Leandre and Bernard Pasquier, works by Cage, Constant, Kurtz, Rosenthal, Schoenberg and Schubert. Sept. 9: La Conciergerie, Nella Anuso, Arsene Bedois; at 8:30: Eglise Saint-Merri, Ruggero Gerlin soloist, Scarlatti, Vivaldi. . . opens Sept. 1: film at major Paris theaters, "Ne-

# FESTIVAL

## Madrid's Tenors Outdraw the Toreros

by Harry Debelius

**MADRID** — There was a smell of horses in the air and a hint of distant rain. The loudspeaker system was so inadequate that protests from the audience drowned out the opening number, and the show had to be suspended for half an hour while the speaker system was adjusted. The place chosen for the spectacle was less than half full. There was not a new tune in the show.

That was less than a month ago, not a particularly auspicious beginning for what — to the surprise of critics, music-lovers and even the organizers — has since turned out to be Spain's unchallenged show-business success of the year: "Anthology of the Zarzuela," or Spanish light opera, produced with circus-like extravagance at Madrid's main bullring by Jose Tamayo.

What began as a kind of "summer replacement" spectacle at the capital's Monumental Bullring at the end of August, when many of the city's theaters and other places of entertainment were closed, drew nearly a quarter of a million spectators in its first 10 days and has now been held over until at least Sept. 8. With attendance at 20,000 a night, the bullring is fuller than during the San Isidro bullfights — and people are coming through word-of-mouth, not through any promotional activities.

The genre takes its name from the Zarzuela Palace, King Juan Carlos' and Queen Sofia's official residence, where it was frequently performed for the monarchs of the 18th century, when the palace was a hunting lodge. But it has always been a popular art form, a kind of light opera, generally dealing with themes of typical Spanish life and customs. It is full of comedy, color and pathos, of love and labor. The music of the zarzuela frequently transcends the banality of its subject matter: It has consistently attracted Spain's greatest composers. It takes itself less seriously than Italian opera. It is, and always has been, a popular kind of musical theater, yet more enduring than the typical musical comedy. It's action-packed, predictable in its plotting; above all, it remains a living art form, with new works being created and staged with some frequency.

Even the non-Spanish speaker can get the gist of the usually obvious

plots. It is not hard to tell who is in love with whom and who villain. In any case, the music alone is rewarding enough, music by masters of centuries past, but by contemporaries and near contemporaries, such as Isaac Albeniz, Amadeo Vives, Jose Serrano and others.

The problem with the acoustics was partially solved the first night the show could go on. The next day the producer chartered a plane bringing Spain's foremost expert in outdoor acoustical arrangement Manuel Fajardo, from the southern city of Granada, to sort things out. Now, while the acoustics at the bullring extravaganza cannot those of a good theater, they are surprisingly good.

As for the smell of horses, what do you expect at a bullring audience, in blue jeans and clunking beer cans, reaffirms the presence of the zarzuela in a way that performances in theaters can do, no matter how "popular" the prices.

If, as one Spanish music critic suggested wryly, director Jose T. should be awarded two ears and a tail for his triumph in the art of bullfighting is nevertheless not the only place where the upsurge in zarzuela can be seen. A series on the zarzuela, produced in broadcast by the state-run Spanish television network, has also attracted greater audiences than had been anticipated. And, simultaneously, the bullring show, two other zarzuela companies are holding to Madrid's Teatro Nacional and in the excellent and very comfortable of the Centro Cultural de la Villa in Colon Square. The national theater's zarzuela company is presenting a repertoire sub-genre of the zarzuela known as *genero chico*. It consists of a rather than the customary two-act pieces. In other respects, the *chico* is the same as normal zarzuela.

Although zarzuela has never really been absent from the Madrid scene, over the past two decades at least, it has never been in such abundance before.

In terms of sheer numbers of spectators, there is really nothing which to compare the outdoor zarzuela's success as a crowd-puller. Even with soccer, the stadiums are full during the once a week or less, whereas the zarzuela packs them in nightly.

## Warda: The 'Algerian Rose' To Sing at the Olympia



A top recording star of the Middle East, Warda sings in the Arabic style, with emotional depth and great power.

by Vicky Elliott

**PARIS** — At 14, she was known as a revolutionary firebrand, an Algerian singing her heart out for the cause of her country's independence. At 21, she caused a scandal in the Nasser government and was expelled from Egypt. At 34, she was begged to return to the stage by President Boumedienne of Algeria. And, at 39, a household name throughout the Arab world, she's coming to Paris to capture the French public, with a series of concerts at the Olympia in Paris from September 10 to 16.

Walk through the souks in Damascus, Jidda or Tunis, and above the undergrowth of noise, you can pick out the vibrant and passionate voice of Warda, the "Algerian Rose," on the crackling cassette recorders. Like the Lebanese singer, Fairouz, she sings in the tradition of the late Om Kalthoum, the statuesque, virginal dowager duchess of Arab music.

Many Westerners find the wailing, plaintive quality of Arab music unapproachable. But it has a depth of emotion and power that

even the unpracticed ear cannot fail to appreciate. Its essence is improvisation. "I never sing a song the same way twice," says Warda. A single song can run half an hour, ebbing and flowing in a tempest of sound.

Other Arab singers have tried to adapt their music to appeal to a Western audience. Warda refuses to compromise. "I'll sing an Aznavour song in French at the Olympia, on its own terms. But I won't sing ersatz music, of the 'Mustapha ya Mustapha' genre."

Unlike the imposing Om Kalthoum, Warda is warm, playful and mischievous. In a recent interview, she flattered around her suite at the Prince de Galles with the grace and ease of an elegant hostess of the 16th arrondissement. "I like being in Paris, because I can walk on the streets without being mobbed," she says. "In Cairo, I don't leave my apartment too often except to get on a gymnastic bicycle."

She's quite at home here — but then, she should be. She was born in Paris, the daughter of a successful Algerian night-club owner. From the age of 7, Warda knew she could sing. She would occasionally perform at her father's Latin Quarter club, "Le Tam Tam," and she cut her first record at the age of 13.

The struggle for independence in Algeria against Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces made things difficult for North Africans in the Paris of the '50s. "It was a frightening time for us," Warda recalls. "We suffered a great deal from the violent racism." Finally, in 1954, the family left for Beirut, her mother's native city, where Warda began to support the family of five with the earnings from her recordings.

In Beirut, she became known as Warda Al-Jazira, the Algerian, to distinguish herself from the Libyan singer of the same name. (Warda means "rose" in Arabic.) An early success was "Jamilia," the story of an Algerian freedom fighter. "I became known as a singer who was politically engaged," she explains. "Though I had never really known Algeria, I was taught by my father to love it."

A ravishing 16-year-old, with almond eyes and birdlike features, she caught the attention of the film producer Helmi Rafiah, who took her to Cairo to star in "Almaz and Abdel Hamouli" with music by top Arab musicians Farid al Atrash and Abdul Wahab. The film

was a box-office blockbuster and established her career in Egypt, which exercises a gleehold over the artistic life of the world. "If you don't make a success in Egypt, you don't make it at all," says Warda. "I can think of a dozen talented artists who got nowhere because they didn't catch the imagination of Cairo audiences."

Unfortunately, she caught the imagination of one Cairoite too many, Abdel-Ahmed, one of Nasser's old schoolmates, a close political associate. Their affair, much in the public eye — was Warda, who demanded that his mistress keep up the puritan standards set by his regime. In 1960, the young star sent back to Algeria.

There she gave up her career and married him. After three years of marriage at children, she began to feel restless. "I couldn't work," her husband, an old-fashioned Muslim, opposed the idea. Only in 1969 she resumed her career — when she received a personal telephone call from President Boumedienne asking her to sing at a concert commemorating the 10th anniversary of Algerian independence. It cost her marriage, and she decided to return to Cairo to make a comeback.

It worked. She made a series of six records, with Turkish delight titles like "Tears on My Pillow" and "Your Eyes," many of which are available in cassette throughout Europe. The songs were written by the man who composed for Om Kalthoum, Baligh Hamdi, and Warda performed them in 1974. The match made good couple lived a hectic life in Cairo. "We just two crazy artists, and we had a time," she says. "But I couldn't last. I trips to the Gulf and the newspapers picked him with the latest little singers."

They divorced earlier this year. Now, shuttles between Cairo and Algiers to children. Their father refuses to let them the country until they reach the age of 17. She's busy with her concerts and sings and as she says, "I can't live without work."

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# FESTIVAL

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## ay '68 Through ie Lens of Diane Kurys



the set in Paris, director Diane Kurys recreates the events of May '68 for her next film, "Molotov Cocktail."

by Jane M. Friedman

A thick, blinding smoke covers the Quarter and the Boulevard St. Suddenly, a line of blue looms in the air, and as the tear gas begins to lift, French policemen in battle formation and ominously lumber forward, passing a red light, an intersection station, closing in on a group of. Suddenly, several gendarmes break the line, descend on two wild-eyed, accidentally come across their path and scoop them into a nearby woman, looking like an elf with a red hair dominating her small, a cigarette and chomping from behind a camera and runs with the ersatz gendarmes, twice her by bystanders are wiping their eyes, their noses, this is only a cigarette of "May 1968," the shorthand of the student-worker rebellion that once and almost toppled the Gaullist that year. The scene is being abandoned automobile factory in this becoming a back lot for movie Kurys, the 30-year-old director who French film world two years ago, first feature, "Diabolo Menthe," is her second film, "Molotov Cocktail," to reach Paris movie theaters in 1979. "Diabolo Menthe" (Peppermint Soda) was a topographical look at Kurys' Jewish ad in Paris in 1963. The work won her Louis-Delluc prize, the film equivalent of the French Goncourt. Three million were sold in France, and film opened in New York several rave reviews, the sole New York g it made \$45,000 in the first "Cocktail" is also autobiographical, takes place five years later, Kurys' Anne, in full revolt against the, is traveling in the French prov- two friends when May '68 breaks. The Red takes over Paris. As they way back to the capital, they the events from the people they en- the way. By the time they reach revolt is over. Looking the May '68 scenes in Paris, names to Lyon, Nice and Venice for weeks of shooting. The interview on the Paris set, Kurys she is producing the film with some a cost of \$1.5 million, nearly three re than she had to make "Diabolo She's fortunate, because French dis- have been waiting for a feature film '68 for a long time, and they see Ku- of France's big young talents. who wrote the screenplay for "Cocktail," would reveal only the Kurys outlines of the plot. "Woody in't talk about 'Manhattan,'" she

said, laughing at the comparison. "He only said he would call it 'Manhattan.' I told you this is 'Molotov Cocktail.' Already that's a lot." She is the picture of self-confidence. She was born in Lyon in 1949, the daughter of Russian Jews who immigrated to France and bid in the Pyrenees during World War II. Soon the family moved to Paris, where Kurys grew up. "My childhood was divided into two parts," she explained. "The first part was petit bourgeois. The second part was broken and poor." Her parents divorced, and the mother and two daughters lived in a two-room apartment with no hot water. Potatoes were a main staple. Her mother, whom she considers overly protective, wanted her daughter to marry a doctor. But as soon as she finished high school, Kurys escaped to a kibbutz in Israel. When she returned to France, she launched herself into acting, a career her parents did not particularly favor. She never bothered to go to acting school, and her eight years of acting suited only small roles, although she did act with Jean-Louis Barrault's company in Paris for a time. "The last film I did was Fellini's 'Casanova,'" she says of the bit part she played. "I spent one month in Rome, in August, bored stiff, waiting for Fellini to decide to film. Now I can be Fellini waving my feather," she said, delivering a perfect imitation of the Italian master holding an imaginary feather. In 1977, Kurys quit acting, wrote her story, "Diabolo Menthe," and set out to sell it. Somewhere along the line she decided she wanted to direct it as well. For months, she knocked on producers' doors, going back even after they had turned her down. Her luck changed the day she ran into a friend who had just become a producer. And it's still running. Up at 6 a.m. in a Montmartre apartment near her childhood home, Kurys is on the set by 8 a.m. She films until evening, then she looks at rushes with her crew and prepares the next day's agenda. It makes for a long day, but her roommate, the director Alexandre Arcady, is quite understanding about it; he is co-producing the film. "It's a wholesome life," she says. "You have but one thought — reaching your goal. It's very clear." She frequently has lunch on the set with her largely male crew. She poses and stretches coquettishly, using her big green eyes and cute smile to win her audience. She irreverently pours water into her wine and sugar onto her couscous. While the others carefully slice their fruit with knives, French style, she sinks her teeth into a whole pear. She jokes about herself, self-mockingly exaggerating her prowess. Then, suddenly, she is serious, telling her cameraman — with the help of drawings on the tablecloth — just how she sees the next scene. She knows what she wants, speaks quickly, intensely — in between mouthfuls of couscous. Despite her five-foot three frame, she does not seem to overcompensate by being tough

or dictatorial. As the members of her crew arrive in the lot after lunch, she kisses each one on both cheeks, coos a "Bonjour Daniel" or "Bonjour Patrick" and offers a word of encouragement or advice. She says she doesn't have trouble with discipline. "It's not difficult being a woman director. It's difficult being a director. Things are always going wrong. But these people, they're big babies." "With young actors, it's very tiring," she continued seriously. "They constantly need to be reassured. They call all the time. But they're also more enthusiastic. So you feel more responsible. I'm a mother, teacher, nurse, everything." Is the pressure terrible after such a successful first film? "Don't say that," she answers. "It's formidable to succeed with your first film. Many people fail on their first film. But I'm a phenomenon... an unknown, a woman, on her first film, a hit. Now I can fail many times. The doors will be opened for me for the next 10 years." "But I won't fail," she adds, smiling. "I made terrible mistakes with 'Diabolo Menthe.' I didn't cover myself. Sequences didn't match. I didn't know how to get what I wanted from the actors. We did pirouettes in the cutting room." "I've learned things, and this film will be better lit, shot, acted and... of course better received," she laughs. The last scene of "Diabolo Menthe" has been called a copy of the last cliché in Francois Truffaut's "400 Blows," and Kurys has been otherwise compared to Truffaut. Kurys admits that, unconsciously, "you do retain things," but she rejects direct comparison. "Do you think Van Gogh thought of Cézanne, Monet thought of Manet?" she says, amused by her own chutzpah. As a child, Kurys was a movie fan although not a "cinophile." She went to see junk films, "anything." Now, she admires Francis Ford Coppola and, especially, Robert Altman, for his caustic critique of American mores. Although she calls her films "inimiste," she says she is emulating no one in France. Of the young directors working here, she admires Jacques Doillon, whose "La Drole" won a prize at Cannes this year. But she has no idea what kind of filmmaker she will become, admitting that she is winging it. "I'm incapable of saying what kind of films I do," she said. "For the moment, I am telling my life. I don't feel I belong to a current, but in 10 years maybe I'll be able to situate myself within a school." Although Kurys and the other young French cineastes have not created a new wave, she is confident that something will come out of their work. "It's our turn to speak," she said of her generation. "I think we'll produce something. The problem in France is not creativity. It's money, we don't give the young a chance. But there's no reason why the Americans would be greater than us. They have more means, but we have a sharpness of vision."

## The Boston Symphony Orchestra Barnstorms Europe

by Arthur Holmberg

"Back-to-back" concerts let the public compare different orchestras, and there's the spirit of friendly competition. It encourages the musicians to do their best. It's like the world series; you play as you've never played before," explained Joseph Silverstein, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's first violinist and concert master. Silverstein was trying to describe the spirit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's first tour of the European music festival, which is to end this weekend at the Edinburgh Festival in Scotland. Tonight they play Richard Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben" (A Hero's Life) and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony; tomorrow, Bartok's Music for Percussion, Celeste and Strings and Ravel's Daphnis and Chloe. In the past two weeks, the BSO has played with some of the best orchestras in Europe, in Salzburg, Lucerne, Montreux, Besancon, Flanders and Berlin. The orchestra — one of America's oldest and hearing the imprint of such legendary conductors as Pierre Monteux, Charles Munch, Serge Koussevitzky and Eric Leinsdorf — was also playing before some of the most sophisticated audiences in the world. So far, it seems to be stacking up nicely against the European orchestras. The reviews have been excellent and, at Salzburg, the only orchestra to get a longer ovation was Herbert von Karajan's. "At home," said Ozawa, "we play 22 different programs each season, but the audience remains basically the same. Sometimes I think they get too used to us, so we need the stimulation of a new public. For example, at our first concert in Europe, the orchestra was tense, nervous and excited, but they played as they have never played before. It was like a chamber music ensemble. In fact, they were playing so beautifully, I felt they didn't even need me."

Jane Morris, wife of the orchestra's general manager, thinks the tour has been "a second honeymoon for Ozawa and the musicians. Like any matrimony, the relationship between an orchestra and its conductor has ups and downs, but Seiji and the Boston Symphony have fallen in love with each other all over again, and during a performance you can feel the waves of affection flowing back and forth."

Concert Master Silverstein pointed out that "The festival audiences in Salzburg, Berlin and Edinburgh are among the most sophisticated in the world. On successive nights they hear concerts by celebrated orchestras from Berlin, Dresden or Chicago. So you try harder."

"The main difference between American and European ensembles," Silverstein continued, "is that our various sections blend together better. Our choirs are extremely well matched, and this creates our basic sonority, a uniquely beautiful sound. In the Berlin Philharmonic, on the other hand, you always hear the clarinet as a clarinet, or the oboe as an oboe. The sounds in the woodwind choir never completely merge. It's impossible to say which approach is better; it's a matter of preference."

Although the symphony's repertoire included some rarely heard works, they did not avoid old standards that would invite direct comparison with European orchestras: Ein Heldenleben, for instance, is a signature piece of the Berlin Philharmonic, yet the Bostonians performed it on that orchestra's home turf. "We want the Berliners to compare two signatures," Silverstein wryly observed.

The symphony opened in Salzburg with Bartok's "Miraculous Mandarin Suite" and Brahms's First Symphony.

The Bartok was a particularly brave move — the composition is notoriously difficult, and Salzburg has the most conservative audience in the world, one that often objects to any post-Mozart music. But the German press received the Bartok with rave reviews, calling the performance "unforgettable" and signaling the orchestra's rhythmic precision, intensity and darkly beautiful sound. (German orchestras tend to tune slightly higher than American ones.)

During the intermission, a Salzburg dowager who had frowned during the performance turned to her neighbor and whispered, "Frankly, I have



Seiji Ozawa makes music with the Boston Symphony.

never cared for noisy music like Bartok, but these Bostonians play it so well I'm almost convinced it isn't half so bad as it sounds."

Herbert von Karajan, one of the prime forces in European musical life for over three decades and a former mentor of Ozawa's, came to the concert and listened silently from the wings.

The Brahms precipitated no end of arguments, with some members of the audience preferring the Berlin Philharmonic's interpretation; others, the Chicago Symphony's.

The flutes — generally considered rather gentle instruments — provoked heated debates. "The Bostonians blow too hard. They force too much air into their instruments," one lady remarked. "That's all to the good," her escort replied. "At least you can hear them. When the Berlin Philharmonic plays, they're inaudible."

Two days later the Bostonians triumphed again with La Damnation de Faust by Hector Berlioz, with Frederica Von Stade, Kenneth Riegel and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as soloists. Fischer-Dieskau is a singer of such stature that he could perform with any orchestra he chose. "It is a great honor for me to sing with the Boston Symphony on their first visit to Salzburg," the German baritone remarked, "but it does seem slightly strange to be singing French music in Mozart's home town."

Later, during a break in rehearsals, Fischer-Dieskau spoke of his great admiration of Ozawa. "Some conductors direct like this," he observed, keeping his limbs close to his body and using narrow and constricted gestures. "But with Ozawa it's real movement," he exclaimed, suddenly waving his arms around in broad and flowing arcs.

Frederica Von Stade, the young American mezzo who has recently become well-known for her superlative renditions of French music, explained the appeal of Ozawa and the Bostonians. "Working with Seiji and the BSO has always been a positive experience for me. Seiji's energy and enthusiasm are infectious; he infuses you with his own sense of conviction, his own terrific joy in making music," she said. "It has this 'terrific joy' that the Bostonians have brought with them to Europe."

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## venture, Inc.

by Dennis Kneale

NGTON — From his desk in the water and waste management of the Environmental Protection Agency, Carl Kassebaum scaling the Himalayas or retracing Marco Polo's route over-Asia. He would be fine with him. "If somebody said, 'Roy, there's a big hole in Africa,' I might consider that, too. I'm open," he said. He is his motive, and Expedition Research Inc., is his vehicle. It is one of more than 250 bankers, bureaucrats, businessmen and volunteers who are part-time thrill seekers on file with one of the few expedition referral services in America. By two young, amateur mountaineers, and operating since Expedition Research Inc. has on file a steadily growing number of potential expeditioners categorized by skill — scuba diver, physician or parachutist. Chief James P. Stout said outfitting organizers can call his firm and see referrals of prospective team members such as Kassebaum. Adventurers can choose among an almost Hollywood-like expeditions. Consider these: A team of cave explorers hopes to shatter the world depth record by spending a month descending the underground Iglesia cave in Mexico. The expedition, which will need new members, has seen climbers 2,400 feet beneath the earth's surface in the adjacent cave this year, and planners hope to blast their way from one of them into the other. Expedition from London is planning a whirlwind trip covering the entire American East Coast, from Maine to Cape Horn at South America, on a 16-foot sailboat — "strictly for the fun," Stout said. Mountain assaults are scheduled for next year, for which

climbers and physicians are needed. One project will pit expeditioners against the world's longest vertical climb — the northern face of Mount McKinley in Alaska. The other will send climbers to Mount Aconcagua in Argentina, the highest in the Western Hemisphere.

"We're looking for people..." Stout broke off his statement and glanced at the 6-foot-by-4-foot world map on the wall behind him. "They have a lust for adventure. They're ready to go on a moment's notice."

That description fits Chicago banker Monica McConnell perfectly. "I am willing to just up and go, and I can go just about anytime," said McConnell, an experienced diver. "I find it exciting."

The financial arrangements for each expedition vary from shared expenses to free room and board plus salary, Stout said. Kevin McDonnell, a marine engineer who just left the Coast Guard, is being paid \$2,000 for the month he is now serving as chief engineer on a research ship in the Gulf of Mexico. McDonnell learned of the offer last Friday and left for the boat less than 24 hours later.

Boston resident Amy Davidoff earns her living piloting a tugboat that clears logs from Boston Harbor. Describing herself as "very strong," the 5-foot-9, 155-pound Davidoff said she hopes to join the crew of a 46-foot catamaran that will sail from Florida to New Zealand via the Galapagos Islands next summer.

The project may require crew members to share expenses, though, she said. "I'm banking more on this than anything else. I'd like to go transatlantic and sail through the Mediterranean — but I'm more than happy to go to the South Pacific. No problem there," she said.

Almost all of the dozen would-be expeditioners interviewed by telephone cited one major reason for their interest: the search for adventure. David Tewksbury, a free-lance photographer in Clinton, N.Y., said he spent four months with a research team in Antarctica two years ago but joined Expedition Research Inc. anyway, for one reason.

"The old adventure syndrome," he said.

©1979 The Washington Post



# A Lot Happened on the Way to the Forum

by William Dowell

PARIS — It's up, all right, and functioning. And it's starting to make big francs. But it's not exactly what its designers envisioned.

The "Forum des Halles," the most significant architectural development to hit France since the Centre Pompidou, officially opened this week. Already it is being admired as "a crater of light" and "an inverted glass pyramid." And, if it achieves its goal, it will shift the city's commercial core back to the centrally located Halles area, once known as the stomach of Paris. But to the young French architects who designed it, Claude Vasconi and Georges Pencreach, it has been a seven-year compromise, a constant battle against political whim, bureaucratic indecisiveness and abruptly wrenching design requirements. Such skirmishing has plagued the Halles' reconstruction for so long that the French, with winning cynicism, have grown accustomed to calling it simply "the hole."

Vasconi and Pencreach have seen it go through modifications they would never have conceived of — either on their drawing boards or in their darkest dreams. "There is always a difference between a concept and what one can accomplish in practical terms," says Vasconi. With a beard and thinning, long blond hair, he looks something like a sensitive Canadian lumberjack. Pencreach, a philosophy professor.

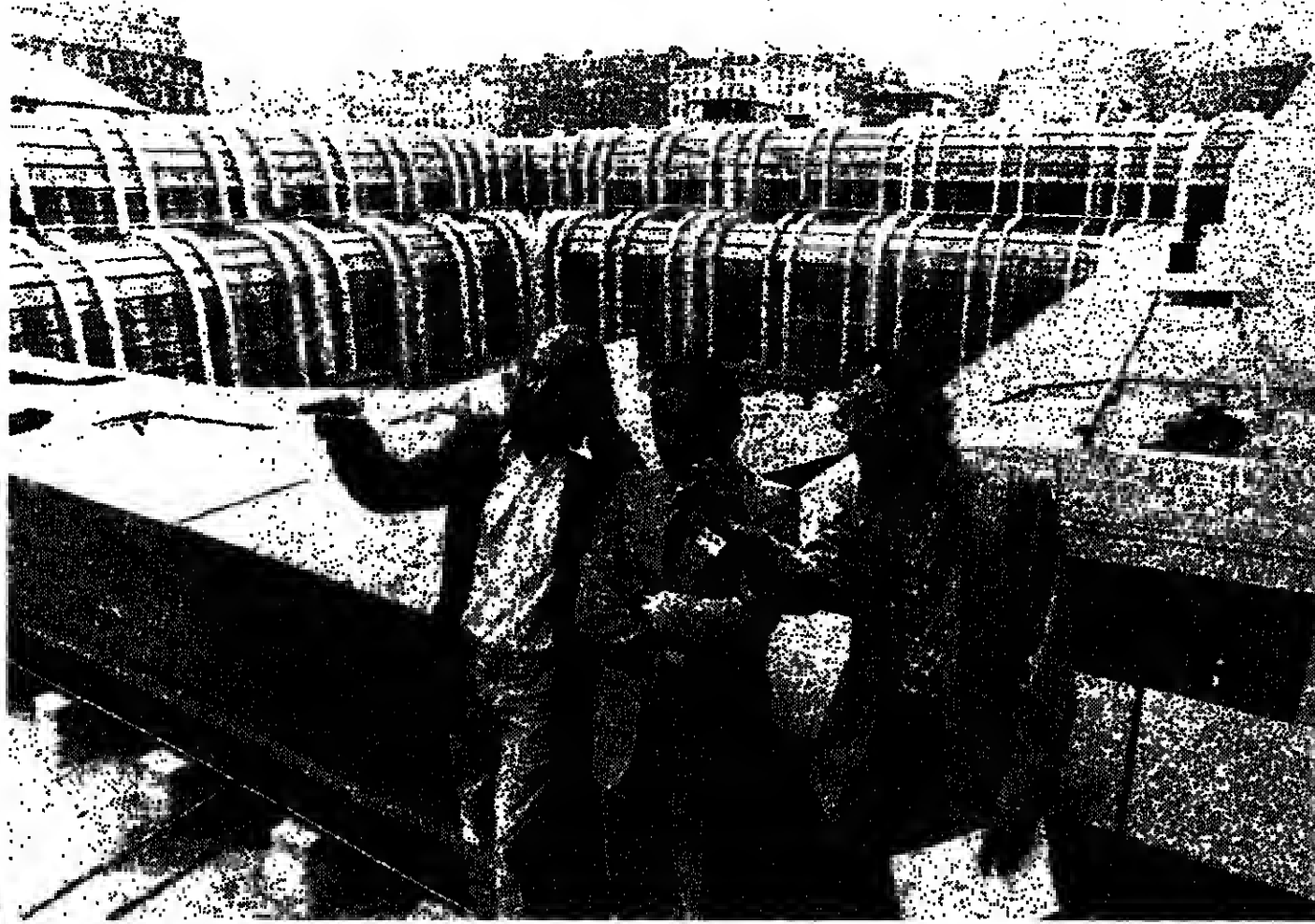
Vasconi and his quiet partner feel that the forum is a success — but that it could have been far better had it not been for bureaucratic bungling.

The architectural flaws that resulted from that bungling are easy to overlook, because the forum is handsome and an instant financial success. More than 90 percent of its 40,000-plus square meters of commercial space has been rented — at annual rates as high as \$800 a square meter.

The largest tenant, FNAC, the electronics, book and record retail chain, has gobbled up 10,000 square meters and expects to turn over 30,000 customers daily. The forum has also hooked big-deal designers: Pierre Cardin, Yves St. Laurent, Ted Lapidus, Daniel Hechter. Altogether the forum will house 63 fashion boutiques, 15 restaurants, 14 shoe-makers, seven interior decorators, nine beauty parlors and 10 theaters — six commercial and four art.

There's garage parking for 1,650 cars, more space than on the entire Champs-Élysées. The place also sits atop a network of Metro and suburban train lines; it's expected to draw about 150,000 people a day.

The forum is built like a crater below ground level. One level is completely subterranean, and three strata of shops look out through gracefully arched windows onto an



Architects Claude Vasconi, left, and Georges Pencreach, right, point out the Forum's finer details to a visitor.

open rectangular plaza — which sits 45 feet below street level.

The arched windows create the sensation of a gentle waterfall of glass and light, but that pleasing effect almost didn't happen.

The forum was a project strewn with unexpected obstacles. Problem No. 1: As conceived in 1971, the plan was to bury the forum beneath a garden. It was a time when France was fascinated with underground parking garages, and some architects were even toying with building underground housing developments.

Vasconi and Pencreach, who submitted their competitive plans in July 1972, rejected the underground approach. Their concept

"We wanted to build an underground structure that appeared to be above ground," says Vasconi. "It meant sacrificing 6,000 meters of commercial space, but we are certain now that, if we had not done that, the project never would have worked. Less than 40 percent of the space would be rented now. It would be too dark."

Problem No. 2: Although the forum was supposed to be integrated with other new buildings in the Halles area, no one could decide what or where those buildings were going to be. "We had to finish the forum without knowing what would be next to it," Pencreach says.

At first, the forum was oriented toward

what was supposed to be the site of an international business center. Then, in 1974, those plans were dropped — for a garden. That meant reorienting the forum's axis, even though part of the foundation had already been laid.

Problem No. 3: Nobody knew what form the garden would take. They still don't.

To Vasconi and Pencreach, the garden was crucial. Instead of having the forum enclosed on all four sides, as it is now, they planned to have the west side open toward the garden. An open-air theater would be built between the garden and the forum. "The plan," Pencreach explains, "was to have the garden and the forum descend gradually toward each other with the theater in the middle."

"The effect," adds Vasconi, "would have been to have people come out of the Metro into the forum — and suddenly find themselves facing the open-air theater, with the garden behind it."

The two architects desperately tried to get a firm decision on plans for the garden. When it was finally apparent that none was going to be made, they decided to close in the fourth side. "It is," says Pencreach, "choosing his words carefully, 'something we regret.'"

Problem No. 4: Vasconi and Pencreach found themselves embroiled in a bitter struggle over the ground-level plan. In the forum's present form, there are two rows of arched windows. The bottom tier is two stories high; the upper, only one story high and set back slightly, creating the cascade effect.

The architects had wanted the upper row to extend 18 feet above ground level — to create a liaison between the forum and street level.

"It would have created the effect of having the streets actually flow into the forum itself," says Vasconi. But instead of making the upper row to those specifications, the project directors decided to cut it off at ground level. "We regret that," says Vasconi. "If the windows had gone to their original height, there would have been greater tension in the whole structure."

There were some victories along the way. Vasconi and Pencreach convinced their directors to commission a courtyard statue, in rose Portuguese marble, by Julio Silva, an artist they admire. His sensuous nude, reclining amid modernistic figures, is called "Pygmalion," a play on Pygmalion and the French word for trap, *piège*.

"Pygmalion" is a statue which turned into a woman," allows Silva. "I have taken a woman and turned her into a statue." Vasconi and Pencreach consider the statue to be the anchor of the forum's structure.

With the exception of Silva, none of the other artists who were called in to decorate the forum bothered to discuss their projects with the architects. "In this country, one hires an artist when one has a bad conscience," observes Vasconi. "The result is rarely a harmony with the ideas of the architect. That is a shame."

After their seven-year hitch, Vasconi and Pencreach prefer to look beyond the forum; they are working on other projects.

The battle of the forum has nonetheless marked them.

"In France," says Vasconi, "the technocrats who decide urban development are not architects. They have no architectural background — yet they make decisions that are critical."

An architect manages to do something of quality here only by accident, never because of the demands of architecture. Only by accident."

## The Line At the Pump

by Nina S. Hyde

They're lining up at the pumps. Pumps to wear with suits, knit pants, evening clothes and, best of all, that go with lots of different styles of shoes. They're all popular this fall.

Credit the punks for reviving the fashion. The silken-heel vintage mod, punks found in thrift shops and attics part of the Kings Road uniform, along black vinyl gear, fishnet hose and safety pumps shifted to the establishment with their revved-up styles last year, they played-down qualities make them for this season's classic clothes.

What separates this round of pump from their popular '50s predecessors is not high heel and sleek shape, but their style. While the standard black and brown are very much around, bright shock color part of the assortment as well. Burgundy is essential for all the burgundy-toned color.

What distinguishes these pumps, in their stiff price, increases in the price of the world market and higher labor have pushed up leather shoe prices to one-third this fall.

The very high-heeled shoe, which steps outside the comfort zone, is still around, but so are a lot of mid-to-reasonable shoes and flats.



In Paris, Andre Pfister has a wide range of pumps, including some decorated with feathers, for between \$130 and \$190. Frizon's, in suede and leather, run at with an extra \$16 for "incrustations." C. Jourdan's autumn collection includes tonal pumps, with prices between \$9 and \$121. The Galeries Lafayette offer C. Caron, Jean Rimbaut and C. Caron in the \$85 price range.

Harrods in London isn't going all the way with the high-heeled shoe, but it's stocking high-heeled pumps, from \$70 to \$110. Perhaps the slinkiest of all are at Fein's in Rome, where prices range from \$135.

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- Antimonte condominium. To be completed December 1979, six luxury studios and main room apartments are offered from \$14,000 to \$35,000 French francs.
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# vere Selling Pressure ives Dollar Downward

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar came under severe selling pressure and fell sharply today, ending at a new low of \$1.1625, down from \$1.1675, after a day of trading in the range of \$1.1625 to \$1.1675. The dollar's decline was attributed to a report that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates to combat inflation, and to a report that the U.S. Treasury might sell more dollars to support the dollar.

## U.S. Stepped Up Support For Currency in Quarter

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — U.S. authorities stepped up support for the dollar in the quarter ended July 31, but a Federal Reserve official said yesterday that the market now appears quiet. The Fed's support for the dollar was seen in a series of operations, including the sale of \$1 billion of Treasury bills and the purchase of \$1 billion of foreign currencies. The Fed also announced that it would buy \$1 billion of dollars from foreign banks.

STERLING FIRMS — The pound was firm. Dealers said it was firm, and the dollar was at \$2.2475, up 133. The pound was also generally firm, with the dollar at \$2.2475, up 133. The pound was also generally firm, with the dollar at \$2.2475, up 133.

## Commodity Board Checks Options Trading

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is considering whether to allow trading in commodity options. The CFTC is currently reviewing a proposal from the International Commodity Options Association (ICOA) to allow trading in commodity options.

## pean Markets

| Index      | Sept. 6  | Sept. 5  |
|------------|----------|----------|
| DAX        | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| FTSE 100   | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| Nikkei 225 | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| Hong Kong  | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| Singapore  | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |

## France Reports Surplus

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — France today reported a seasonally adjusted surplus of 3.27 billion francs (about \$776 million) in its second-quarter current-account balance, up from a surplus of 2.49 billion francs in the first quarter.

## International Stock Indexes

| Index     | Sept. 6  | Sept. 5  |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| NYSE      | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| NASDAQ    | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| London    | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| Hong Kong | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |
| Singapore | 1,120.00 | 1,115.00 |

## News and Notes

Important commercial significance: How does the oil market describe itself? The oil market describes itself as a market of oil. The oil market describes itself as a market of oil. The oil market describes itself as a market of oil.

## Engelhard Minerals to Acquire

Engelhard Minerals is to acquire Barber Oil for \$55 a share, or about \$147.3 million. The transaction, a premium over the \$31 a share last quoted for Barber, would take the firm to a wholly owned subsidiary of Engelhard.

## Lloyd's of London Files Counterclaim

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — A spider web of litigation is building around some \$2 billion of computer-lease insurance that Lloyd's of London wrote before 1978 on leases arranged by some 13 U.S. leasing companies.

## Energy-Saver On 2 Wheels

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — A Japanese company has developed an energy-saving, low-pollution, two-cycle engine for motorcycles. The engine is equipped with a mechanism known as an active thermodynamic combustion (ATC) system designed to reduce the incomplete combustion that is peculiar to existing two-cycle engines.

## S. Korea, Finland Talks

SEOUL, Sept. 6 (AP) — South Korean Foreign Minister Park Chung-hee will visit Finland next week to meet with government and business leaders to discuss ways to promote economic and other cooperation between the two countries.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

| Bond    | Price  | Yield  |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 100/125 | 100.00 | 12.50% |
| 100/130 | 100.00 | 13.00% |
| 100/135 | 100.00 | 13.50% |
| 100/140 | 100.00 | 14.00% |
| 100/145 | 100.00 | 14.50% |

## But Volume Slows Rally in Oil Shares Sets Pace on NYSE

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 — Oil stocks posted solid gains today, helped by a report that the U.S. Oil Shale Development Corp. had received a \$100 million loan from the U.S. Treasury.

## Philips' to Get Indirect Stake In Grundig AG

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6 — Philips is to take a minority indirect stake in Grundig AG, the West German audio and video equipment firm for 370 million Deutsche marks, the companies announced today.

## Money Supply Up 11%

After the market closed, the Fed reported that M-1 rose \$600 million in the week ended Wednesday for a rise of 11 percent in the latest statistical quarter while M-2 advanced \$1.7 billion in the week for a rise of 11.5 percent in the latest quarter.

## Oil Companies with Reserves of Heavy Oil Advanced

California Standard rose 1 to \$44. Getty Oil 1 1/2 to \$48. Atlantic Richfield 1 1/2 to \$48. The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.19 to 867.32. However, turnover slowed to 30.30 million shares from 41.65 million yesterday.

## Company Reports

| Company           | Revenue | Profit |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| British Petroleum | 5,470   | 4,440  |
| Shell             | 1,010   | 615.7  |
| Amoco             | 10,530  | 8,500  |
| Exxon             | 1,730   | 1,330  |
| BP                | 1,600   | 1,330  |

## W. Germany Rejects Daylight Saving Time

BONN, Sept. 6 (UPI) — The West German Cabinet's Energy Committee has rejected a proposal to introduce daylight saving time next summer to save energy.

## Currency Rates

| Currency | Rate   |
|----------|--------|
| 100/125  | 100.00 |
| 100/130  | 100.00 |
| 100/135  | 100.00 |
| 100/140  | 100.00 |
| 100/145  | 100.00 |

## U.S. Firms Plan Rise In Outlays

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — American business plans spending an inflation-adjusted 4 percent more for new plant and equipment this year than in 1978, the Commerce Department said today.

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|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|----------------|------|----------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|----------------|------|------|------|----------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-------|----------------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| High           | Low  | Div. | in 5 | Yld. | P/E  | 100s. | High  | Low            | Div. | in 5           | Yld. | P/E  | 100s. | High | Low   | Div.           | in 5 | Yld. | P/E  | 100s.          | High | Low | Div.  | in 5           | Yld. | P/E | 100s. | High | Low  | Div. | in 5  | Yld.           | P/E  | 100s. | High | Low  | Div. | in 5 | Yld.  | P/E | 100s. |
| 12 Month Stock | High | Low  | Div. | in 5 | Yld. | P/E   | 100s. | 12 Month Stock | High | Low            | Div. | in 5 | Yld.  | P/E  | 100s. | 12 Month Stock | High | Low  | Div. | in 5           | Yld. | P/E | 100s. | 12 Month Stock | High | Low | Div.  | in 5 | Yld. | P/E  | 100s. | 12 Month Stock | High | Low   | Div. | in 5 | Yld. | P/E  | 100s. |     |       |

|     |    |          |    |     |   |     |     |     |          |  |           |  |                     |     |     |    |    |
|-----|----|----------|----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----------|--|-----------|--|---------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| 74% | 27 | Nucor s. | 36 | 1.1 | 7 | 125 | 33% | 32% | 33% + 36 |  | - S-S-S - |  | 97% 80% TrGP p18.44 | 9.5 | 260 | 91 | 91 |
|-----|----|----------|----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----------|--|-----------|--|---------------------|-----|-----|----|----|

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|     |    |        |      |    |     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|----|--------|------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 70  | 82 | PactT  | pt 6 | 93 | 230 | 83% | 83  | 83  | + 1% |
| 16% | 10 | PactIn | 1    | 54 | 7   | 7   | 17% | 17% | - 1% |
| 13% | 6% | PactW  | 44   | 42 | 5   | 43  | 10% | 10% | - 1% |

|      |     |         |     |    |     |     |      |     |    |
|------|-----|---------|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|----|
| 1%   | 14% | PanAm   | 5.2 | 17 | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 2%   | 14% | PanAm   | 4.4 | 10 | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 3%   | 14% | PanAm   | 3.0 | 7  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 4%   | 14% | PanAm   | 1.6 | 3  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 5%   | 14% | PanAm   | 1.3 | 2  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 6%   | 14% | PanAm   | 1.0 | 1  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 7%   | 14% | PanAm   | 0.7 | 0  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 8%   | 14% | PanAm   | 0.4 | 0  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 9%   | 14% | PanAm   | 0.2 | 0  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 10%  | 14% | PanAm   | 0.1 | 0  | 14% | Stn | 1087 | +   | 4  |
| 11%  | 11% | Shadlee | 7.4 | 45 | 3   | 17% | 17%  | -   | 6  |
| 12%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 13%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 14%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 15%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 16%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 17%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 18%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 19%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 20%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 21%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 22%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 23%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 24%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 25%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 26%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 27%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 28%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 29%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 30%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 31%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 32%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 33%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 34%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 35%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 36%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 37%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 38%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 39%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 40%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 41%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 42%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 43%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 44%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 45%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 46%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 47%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 48%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 49%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 50%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 51%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 52%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 53%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 54%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 55%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 56%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 57%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 58%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 59%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 60%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 61%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 62%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 63%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 64%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 65%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 66%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 67%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 68%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 69%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 70%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 71%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 72%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 73%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 74%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 75%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 76%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 77%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 78%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 79%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 80%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 81%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 82%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 83%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 84%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 85%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 86%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 87%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 88%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 89%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 90%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 91%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 92%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 93%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 94%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 95%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 96%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 97%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 98%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 99%  | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |
| 100% | 21% | Shadlee | 1.5 | 5  | 18  | 4%  | 22%  | 42% | 20 |

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|     |              |     |     |     |     |           |      |            |            |       |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |            |     |       |         |      |      |     |    |
|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------|------------|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------------|-----|-------|---------|------|------|-----|----|
| 16  | 21% Premier  | .84 | 97% | 115 | 12% | 121% + 1% | 37%  | 22% SioKVC | 1.32       | 42    | 8   | 142 | 31% | 31% | 31% | - 1% | 23%  | 14 WestgEI | .57 | 4.7   | 5       | 1084 | 21%  | 20% |    |
| 19% | 14% PrimsieC | s   | 18  | 166 | 17% | 17%       | + 1% | 50%        | 37% StoneW | 2.75* | 5.8 | 0   | 2   | 47% | 47% | 47%  | - 1% | 50%        | 41% | Westg | of 3.80 | 8.8  | 2510 | 63  | 42 |

|      |     |         |      |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |         |      |     |    |     |     |     |
|------|-----|---------|------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1976 | 46  | PrdRsch | 5.44 | 21 | 8  | 11  | 15% | 15% | + + | 34% | 23  | 14%    | 16%     | + +  | 34% | 23 | 14% | 16% | + + |
| 20   | 18% | Profr   | 5.56 | 21 | 8  | 11  | 7   | 24% | 24% | + + | 20% | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 1978 | 15% | PSuG    | 1.60 | 10 | 10 | 27  | 16  | 15% | + + | 23% | 14% | StoLec | 5.35    | 13   | 22% | 19 | 17% | 18% | + + |
| 1979 | 15% | PSuG    | 1.60 | 10 | 10 | 27  | 16  | 15% | + + | 23% | 14% | StoLec | 5.35    | 13   | 22% | 19 | 17% | 18% | + + |
| 20%  | 18% | Profr   | 5.56 | 21 | 8  | 11  | 7   | 24% | 24% | + + | 20% | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 23  | 14%    | StoStec | 5.20 | 44  | 5  | 16% | 16% | + + |
| 27%  | 24  | PSind   | 2.92 | 9  | 17 | 12% | 25% |     |     |     |     |        |         |      |     |    |     |     |     |

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|     |             |      |       |     |     |     |     |    |     |      |           |      |       |     |     |     |     |  |   |
|-----|-------------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|------|-----------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|---|
| 374 | 25% Revco   | .80  | 3.110 | 271 | 26  | 254 | 254 | 14 | 29  | 16   | Yexall    | 1.28 | 42.12 | 323 | 284 | 274 | 274 | 14   | months. (Declared or paid after stock dividend or |
| 18  | 11% Revere  |      | 3     | 74  | 164 | 16  | 16  | 14 | 484 | 3514 | Taxp of 3 | 6.1  | 53    | 449 | 474 | 46  | 42  | Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no ac- |   |
| 27  | 44% Paulson | 1.54 | 3.113 | 271 | 26  | 254 | 254 | 14 | 134 | 434  | Yexall    | 1.28 | 7     | 53  | 449 | 474 | 46  | counted for dividend.                                |   |

|     |     |         |    |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |          |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|---------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 22  | 153 | Beacham | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 22  | 229 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 23  | 154 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 23  | 230 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 24  | 155 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 24  | 231 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 25  | 156 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 25  | 232 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 26  | 157 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 26  | 233 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 27  | 158 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 27  | 234 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 28  | 159 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 28  | 235 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 29  | 160 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 29  | 236 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 30  | 161 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 30  | 237 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 31  | 162 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 31  | 238 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 32  | 163 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 32  | 239 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 33  | 164 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 33  | 240 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 34  | 165 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 34  | 241 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 35  | 166 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 35  | 242 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 36  | 167 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 36  | 243 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 37  | 168 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 37  | 244 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 38  | 169 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 38  | 245 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 39  | 170 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 39  | 246 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 40  | 171 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 40  | 247 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 41  | 172 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 41  | 248 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 42  | 173 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 42  | 249 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 43  | 174 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 43  | 250 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 44  | 175 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 44  | 251 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 45  | 176 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 45  | 252 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 46  | 177 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 46  | 253 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 47  | 178 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 47  | 254 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 48  | 179 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 48  | 255 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 49  | 180 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 49  | 256 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 50  | 181 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 50  | 257 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 51  | 182 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 51  | 258 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 52  | 183 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 52  | 259 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 53  | 184 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 53  | 260 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 54  | 185 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 54  | 261 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 55  | 186 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 55  | 262 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 56  | 187 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 56  | 263 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 57  | 188 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 57  | 264 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 58  | 189 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 58  | 265 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 59  | 190 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 59  | 266 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 60  | 191 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 60  | 267 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 61  | 192 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 61  | 268 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 62  | 193 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 62  | 269 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 63  | 194 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 63  | 270 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 64  | 195 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 64  | 271 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 65  | 196 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 65  | 272 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 66  | 197 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 66  | 273 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 67  | 198 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 67  | 274 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 68  | 199 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 68  | 275 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 69  | 200 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 69  | 276 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 70  | 201 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 70  | 277 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 71  | 202 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 71  | 278 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 72  | 203 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 72  | 279 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 73  | 204 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 73  | 280 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 74  | 205 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 74  | 281 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 75  | 206 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 75  | 282 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 76  | 207 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 76  | 283 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 77  | 208 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 77  | 284 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 78  | 209 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 78  | 285 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 79  | 210 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 79  | 286 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 80  | 211 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 80  | 287 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 81  | 212 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 81  | 288 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 82  | 213 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 82  | 289 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 83  | 214 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 83  | 290 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 84  | 215 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 84  | 291 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 85  | 216 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 85  | 292 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 86  | 217 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 86  | 293 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 87  | 218 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 87  | 294 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 88  | 219 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 88  | 295 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 89  | 220 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 89  | 296 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 90  | 221 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 90  | 297 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 91  | 222 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 91  | 298 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 92  | 223 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 92  | 299 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 93  | 224 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 93  | 300 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 94  | 225 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 94  | 301 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 95  | 226 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 95  | 302 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 96  | 227 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 96  | 303 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 97  | 228 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 97  | 304 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 98  | 229 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 98  | 305 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 99  | 230 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 99  | 306 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |
| 100 | 231 | Beck    | 40 | 35 | 7 | 179 | 126 | 179 | +/- | 100 | 307 | Thornton | 120 | 54 | 102 | 264 | 211 | 264 | +/- |

relative fees with dividends in arrears, as determined by the Board of Directors, shall be paid in cash, in full, on or before the date of the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors, or, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, in installments, as determined by the Board of Directors, and the dividends shall be paid in cash, in full, on or before the date of the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors, or, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, in installments, as determined by the Board of Directors.

— If dividends are payable — If

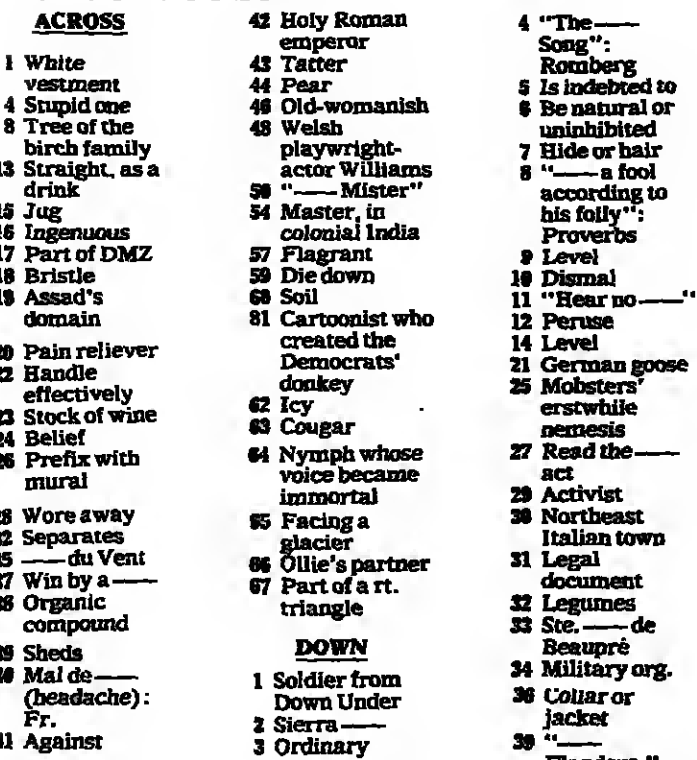
**ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY  
EVERYWHERE YOU GO**







**By Eugene T. Muleskin**



|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | R | A | M |   | Y | E | T | O |   | R | A | I | D |   |
| C | O | R | E |   | E | T | O | M |   | E | U | R | D |   |
| T | U | R | N | G |   | T | H | E |   | T | A | B | L | E |
| O | N | E | U | P |   | S | A | L | A | D |   |   |   |   |
| R | O | S |   |   |   | R | O | T |   | P | A | Y |   | B |
| S | E | T |   |   |   | A | G | R | A |   | S | E | R | E |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | S | W | E | A | R | S |   | E | T |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | A | P | P | L | E | D | I | E |   |
| A | F | R |   |   |   | S | E | R | V | E | S |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | M | A | I | N | E |   | L | I | E |
| A | G | N |   |   |   | R | O | E |   | O | R | T |   | E |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | G | A | R | E |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | H | U | R | R | Y |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | A | G | E |   | P | E | R | I |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | S | N | E |   | T | E | A | L |   |

|               | G F   |          | G F        |       |          |
|---------------|-------|----------|------------|-------|----------|
| ALGARVE       | 19 44 | Misty    | MADRID     | 27 81 | Overcast |
| AMSTERDAM     | 22 72 | Fair     | (MAM)      | 27 81 | Fair     |
| ANKARA        | 27 81 | Fair     | ANLAN      | 24 75 | Fair     |
| ATHENS        | 26 79 | Fair     | ANTWERP    | 21 70 | Cloudy   |
| BEIRUT        | 19 34 | Fair     | MOSCOW     | 15 44 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE      | 21 78 | Cloudy   | MUNICH     | 20 68 | Fair     |
| BERLIN        | 21 70 | Fair     | NEW YORK   | 24 75 | Fair     |
| BUSSELS       | 24 75 | Fair     | OSLO       | 23 75 | Cloudy   |
| BURGAS        | 21 73 | Cloudy   | PARIS      | 14 57 | Misty    |
| BUZDPEST      | 22 72 | Cloudy   | PRAGUE     | 20 68 | Cloudy   |
| CASABLANCA    | 24 75 | Cloudy   | PRAGUE     | 20 68 | Fair     |
| COPENHAGEN    | 19 44 | Overcast | REIMS      | 26 75 | Fair     |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 24 79 | Misty    | SOFIA      | 21 70 | Misty    |
| DUBLIN        | 18 64 | Fair     | STOCKHOLM  | 19 64 | Fair     |
| EDINBURGH     | 15 39 | Rain     | TEHRAN     | 30 84 | Fair     |
| FLORENCE      | 26 79 | Fair     | TEL AVIV   | 26 74 | Overcast |
| FRANKFURT     | 22 72 | Fair     | TOKYO      | 25 77 | Overcast |
| GENEVA        | 22 73 | Misty    | TUNIS      | 28 82 | Fair     |
| HELSINKI      | 14 57 | Overcast | VIENNA     | 23 75 | Fair     |
| HOUSTON       | 19 34 | Fair     | WASHINGTON | 14 41 | Overcast |
| ISTANBUL      | 25 77 | Fair     | WASHINGTON | 28 82 | Cloudy   |
| LA PALMAS     | 24 75 | Cloudy   | ZURICH     | 21 70 | Misty    |
| LEBON         | 25 77 | Fair     |            |       |          |
| LOS ANGELES   | 24 75 | Misty    |            |       |          |
| LOS ANGELES   | 26 79 | Cloudy   |            |       |          |

(Traveler's readings U.S. and Canada of 700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 200 GMT local time.)

DURBAN, South Africa, Sept. 6 (AP) — Two young Durban brothers were temporarily abducted by six hairy kidnappers, the South African Press Association reported today. The victims were monkeys.

Manselle Greyling, 16 months, and his three-year-old brother, Moron, weren't hurt, but their mother, Deborah, wasn't amused by the incident yesterday.

Mrs. Greyling said that she took her sons to her mother's house and left them to play on the veranda when she went inside to visit.

"About 20 minutes later I heard the children screaming and crying and rushed outside to see what the matter was," she said. "To my horror, each of my sons was being dragged by a monkey on each arm."

She said that screamed at the monkeys but they continued to pull the children across the veranda. "The monkeys were chattering among themselves and the two which were not grasping either of the children's arms were prancing around in delight."

The monkeys only released the children and fled after her mother had come out. Mrs. Greyling said, who added that she hoped that someone would go out and trap the animals.

A BEAN BAG IS A PERFECT PLACE TO SULK

YOU CAN SINK WAY DOWN DEEP AND SULK FOR HOURS...

YOU ONLY HAVE TO STICK YOUR HEAD UP ONCE IN A WHILE...

...TO SEE IF ANYBODY CARES

I HAVE ONE FROM DOROTHY PARKER ON YOUR SUBJECT, "DOUBT."

"FOUR BE THE THINGS I'D BEEN BETTER WITHOUT, LOVE, CURIOSITY, FRECKLES AND DOUBT."

YES...I'M SURE IT'S FROM DOROTHY PARKER!

DIAL-A-PHRASE

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HONEY, YOU'RE WANTED AT THE FRONT DOOR

WHO WANTED ME AT THE FRONT DOOR?

I DID!

WHAT A CLOUD FORMATION! IT LOOKS JUST LIKE A BEAUTIFUL GIRL!!

OH, EVERYTHING LOOKS LIKE A GIRL TO YOU!

PERSONALLY, I THINK IT LOOKS LIKE A CHEESEBURGER

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[illegible]

MR. LUNKE HAS THEN DRAGGED SCREAMING AND YELLING TO THE GRASS-CLAD ROOFTOP OF THE COURTHOUSE. A POPULAR SPOT IN RECENT MONTHS FOR DISCIPLINING FORMER SENATE ASSISTANTS.

AS YET, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL INDICATION THAT THE SENTENCE HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT. CERTAINLY THIS REPORTER HAS HEARD NO SHOTS, AND HE HAS KEPT HIS EARS PRICKED.

MOREOVER, THERE ARE NOW REPORTS THAT SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY IN A LAST-DITCH ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE FORMER AMBASSADOR'S LIFE.

\$500,000! IN GOLD!

\$250,000! AND THAT'S MY FINAL OFFER!

GARRY SHANDLING

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TEMPY**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**IMECH**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**VARQUE**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**RUTUNE**  
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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And she's got brains, too!

WHAT A GIRL NEEDS TO CAPTURE A MAN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: 66 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 99

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NUTTY HITCH AFLOAT EXPOSE  
 Answer: Suspiciously like a swimmer—"FISHY"

**L**OUIS AUCHINCLOSS is talking about the reactor in his best-known novel, "The Rector of Justin." According to Auchincloss, who should know, Francis Prescott was based as much on Judge Learned Hand as he was on Endicott Peabody of Groton. The author asks himself whether it is necessary that he "take sides," "show where he stands," when he creates a character who, like Prescott, can be "both a saint and a sinner."

And he replies: "In this respect, and in many others, the Goncourt brothers remain my models. I am neither a satirist nor a cheerleader. I am strictly an observer."

So it would seem. "Life, Law and Letters" is a series of observations, all of them agreeable, like good talk after dinner. Auchincloss has a way of being interesting without sounding important. That is, there are no fireworks in these pages, or in his fiction. But the intelligence is always whispering.

For instance, he reviews George Painter's two-volume biography of Proust, approvingly. Then he shakes his head. Painter has concluded that Proust murdered his mother twice, and could be forgiven, could forgive himself, only on the occasion of his own death. Auchincloss is sad that such an effort of imagination leads on such a senseless note of claptrap.

He is dismayed, moreover, to learn that Proust paid "young men to put on exhibitions in which they chased rats about a room to stick them with needles and beat them with clubs." He would have preferred not knowing: "I doubt that I will ever again be able to read the passages in 'A la Recherche' that describe the narrator's agony at the vision of cruelty in others without sensing it in my heart of the greatest hypocrisy."

He goes on, then, to reread "A la Recherche," all seven novels, backwards. He finds the Abergine sections unimpressive. He proposes, quietly, an abbreviated version of the masterpiece. He would cut it by 40 percent. Alas: "I may relieve some readers to learn that I was un-

and why not? Both De Chinoles and I can proceed money — although it might be "Stress Carri" driven." He admires I, although, or perhaps he was clearly of the opinion good life was not con- tain, undisciplined, loose in small rooms," mires Anthony Tril pointing out that Tril are usually nonstate that: a new critical care.

So it goes. Racine Oliver Wendell Holme min Cardozo, Henry A ry James, Lytton Strad y Dickinson all get a The talk is invariab: there are no terrors, cless tells us in "Capital," he has always as "particularly ignom New Yorker of my ge upbringing to have fat life."

That generation was in brownstone New Y drugging father — \$10 — and a difficult no beach clubs of Long Maine; in private schol ton, at universities like Navy, a law firm. "A W tal of the world," and a fascinating docu published five years ag western university pre reissued by Houghton paperback.

He grew up with "a f duty." While "there we surprises in the long p past and childhood," from psychoanalysts to to create his own the pendent of his "backg resents the critics who "social privileges." He want be the doctor or, and our ruling cl should. Gore Vidal, wh in the early 1950s as Horse Tavern in Ore lage, has suggested the cret enemy of his class, a Saint-Simon, at lea say, and quite valuable.

ITS Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat" in 1955 — an exotic and fiducious setting for the great American play that was played out on our verandas and gardens and terraces that year. Drama is not a very good word any more. It was more of a confrontation. What else could you call a carefully prepared meeting between one of Roosevelt's advisers on Chinese affairs whose life had been devastated (like Alfred Hiss) by the condemnations of the Un-American Activities Committee, and his former friend who had actually denounced him to the committee's unimpaired attention?

Thus, Jacques Kip Quayle, the urbane English writer who returns to narrate the latest of James Aldridge's nearly two dozen novels, "Goodbye Un-America." (Fans of the Australian writer will know Kip Quayle from "My Brother Tom," "A Sporting Proposition," and "One Last Glimpse," among others.) And of course, he proceeds to answer his rhetorical question by telling the story of Philip (Pip) Lovell and Lester Terrada, which, because it is economical and unpretentious, does not introduce us to the president of the United States (or even the secretary of commerce), not only makes a crackpot political novel, but also sheds a bright beam of light on the McCarthy era.

As Kip Quayle relates it in a long flashback that precedes the Riviera confrontation between Lovell and Terrada: the trouble went back to the days when all three of them — Lovell, the Westbanker, Teddy White, and John — were working for Time magazine, in 1941. Pip Lovell and Lester Terrada

as "were literally poles apart in 1940 and since then, as holder, was throwing in the buddled masses at the Statue of Liberty was decidedly not a Communist Party man; as Terrada, the innig passionate prophet of 1941, of 1776 and the great tradition, so that almost they said to each other American ethics and culture was determine vastly different attitudes."

Yet Pip and Lester friends, and eventually liked that these two split up until America them up. In other words, could only come when America had Tim, which way it was going, it was living by.

After the war, of course did split them up. McC along and helped to choose Terrada's way. A because the agent of Pip the denouncing his committee, even "it his wife and son.

Now, at the climax of "Un-America," the two again. How it all turns o to know and for you to they used to say. All TB that it's very satisfying your sympathies happen those who denounce my ple, in which case you novel, an interesting' b headed anatomy of the s

Christopher Lehmann  
the *Strait of New York*

**By Alan**

ON the diagrammed deal, South bid to a highly optimistic game contract. He responded one heart to East's one and went to four hearts when his partner invited game in that suit.

West led the diamond ace and shifted to the spade six. He hoped to develop a spade trick and did not wish to play the queen in case South held 10-9-x.

However, this deceived East, who assumed that the six was a singleton. Then, South came over with a king and led a low club. East won with the ace and tried to give his partner a spade ruff.

East should have realized that South would play trumps immediately if there was a danger of a spade ruff. Now South had help in clubs. Left to himself, he would no doubt have finessed the nine and gone down to defeat.

Even at this point, South was far from sure that the spade ruff would be his. He was counting on his hand and on East's collecting the king with the ace and then cashing the queen. It would have been a mistake to take the other spade winner at once.

Throwing the club nine on the spade ace at this point was likely to leave South a trick short in a cross-ruff, and the main chance was to finesse the club nine. But there was

an extra chance and he  
 first by ruffing another  
 trump a diamond.

When he could bring  
 Queen he could claim it  
 announcing that he was  
 club from dummy on the  
 club and a club from his  
 the spade ace. The best  
 the third and last tr  
 defense. If the diamond  
 not fallen, South would  
 the club finesse.

**NORTH (♠)**

♠ A K 9 8  
 ♣ A Q 9 8  
 ♦ 7 6 5 4  
 ♣ 7 6 5 4

**WEST**

♠ Q 7 6  
 ♥ K  
 ♦ A 7 6 5 4  
 ♣ Q 7 5

**EAST**

♠ 8 7  
 ♥ 10 9 8 7 6  
 ♦ J 9 8 5  
 ♣ K Q 8

**SOUTH**

♠ 7  
 ♥ 10 9 8 7 6  
 ♦ J 9 8 5  
 ♣ K Q 8

*Neither side was vulnerable*

| ♠     | ♥    | ♣     | ♦ |
|-------|------|-------|---|
| North | East | South |   |
| 10    | 10   | 10    |   |
| 10    | 10   | 10    |   |
| 10    | 10   | 10    |   |
| 10    | 10   | 10    |   |

West led the diamond suit.







